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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Fruit Trees

Rose Plants

Ornamental Trees, Etc.

By . . .

/
L. P. ROSEN & SON

111
FERNHILL NURSERIES

**PENNANT HILLS ROAD
CARLINGFORD
N.S.W.**

CATALOGUE



Established 1901

'Phone: Epping 96.

STAMPED PARCELS PREPAID RATES (PASSENGER TRAIN)

On NORTHERN LINES, add 3 miles; on WESTERN & SOUTHERN LINES, deduct 9 miles; on SOUTH COAST LINES, add 16 miles from the Sydney mileages and you have the respective distances from Carlingford.

As these rates only apply when freights are PREPAID, please add the amount to remittance. If sent by parcel rate, and not prepaid, 25 per cent. is added (maximum 1/-) to the above rate at the receiving station. If freight is not enclosed, we will always send to pay. Unattended platforms have always to be prepaid. Insured risk rate 3d. for each £10 value up to £100 and 6d. for each £20 above £100 up to £300. Twelve Fruit Trees weigh from 14 to 28 lbs. packed; 50 trees, about 60 to 90 lbs. packed. C.O.D. goods can also be despatched cash on delivery at receiving station.

STAMPED PARCELS PREPAID RATES (PASSENGER TRAIN).

Miles	Not Exceeding.																	Each additional 28lb. or part thereof.				
	1lb.	2lb.	3lb.	4lb.	5lb.	6lb.	7lb.	8lb.	9lb.	10lb.	11lb.	14lb.	28lb.	42lb.	56lb.	84lb.	112lb.					
250	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	1	3	1	8	2	2	6	0	
500	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	8	0	8	0	8	1	3	2	4	3	1	4	0	
750	6	0	6	0	6	0	8	0	8	1	1	1	1	1	8	3	0	4	3	5	4	
1000	6	0	7	0	8	1	0	1	3	1	3	1	3	2	11	3	8	4	6	7	1	
1250	6	0	8	0	10	1	2	1	7	1	7	1	7	2	6	4	6	5	8	0	1	
1500	6	0	9	1	0	1	3	1	9	1	9	1	9	2	11	4	2	7	9	2	2	
1750	6	0	9	1	0	1	3	1	6	1	3	2	3	3	4	5	9	8	3	10	5	
2000	6	0	9	1	0	1	3	1	6	1	6	2	6	3	8	6	6	9	2	11	7	
2500	6	0	9	1	0	1	3	1	9	2	6	2	6	6	7	8	0	10	8	13	7	
3000	6	0	9	1	0	1	3	1	9	2	6	2	6	7	8	8	8	12	1	15	4	
3500	6	0	9	1	0	1	3	1	9	2	6	2	6	7	8	9	6	12	10	16	3	
4000	6	0	9	1	0	1	3	1	9	2	6	2	6	7	8	9	5	13	7	16	11	
5000	6	0	9	1	0	1	3	1	9	2	6	2	6	7	8	10	12	15	3	18	8	
6000	6	0	9	1	0	1	3	1	9	2	6	2	6	7	8	11	13	16	11	20	4	
7000	6	0	9	1	0	1	3	1	9	2	6	2	6	7	8	12	15	18	8	22	5	
8500	6	0	9	1	0	1	3	1	9	2	6	2	6	7	8	13	16	21	1	23	11	
over																						
8500	0	6	0	9	1	0	1	3	1	6	1	9	2	5	15	8	19	1	23	11	27	4

Plants can also be despatched per Rail, Cash on Delivery at receiving station.

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OWING TO PAPER SHORTAGE WE REGRET WE HAVE HAD TO CURTAIL DESCRIPTIONS. FULL DESCRIPTIONS WILL BE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

BUSINESS TERMS

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—We believe that all fruit trees, rose plants, etc., sold by us are of the description and kind specified by us at the time of sale, and are true to label; but owing to the practical impossibility in many cases of being absolutely certain of this, beyond refunding the original money paid for wrongly named goods or supplying others in their place, we, further, give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to their living, growth, description, quality or productiveness, and make all sales subject to these conditions. If the purchaser does not accept the goods sold to him on these terms, they are to be returned to us at once. All goods in transit at consignees' risk.

In forwarding you our Forty-first Annual Catalogue and Price List, we tender our best thanks to all clients for their continued and increased support and kind recommendation, and hope to retain their confidence by straightforward and honest dealing. Our constant aim is to give the fullest value with each and every order entrusted to us, and in our 41 years' existence we have established one of the largest Fruit Tree and Rose Nurseries in New South Wales, using little advertisement other than satisfied clients' voluntary recommendations.

CORRESPONDENCE to be addressed to L. P. ROSEN & SON, CARLINGFORD, New South Wales, to save delay.

ORDERS are booked subject to shortage or failure of stock or other causes beyond our control.

ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS.—To save possible errors, omissions and misunderstandings, please use Order Sheet in Catalogue. Write your address legibly, and give clear instructions as to route, for, if no instructions are received, we will despatch goods according to our best judgment. Orders should be written on separate sheets, not mixed with the remarks or instructions in body of a letter, as this often causes mistakes. Be sure and sign your name and give address; orders reach us lacking either or both, and we cannot trace these until the sender complains. Ladies will assist by prefixing Mrs. or Miss, as the case may be, in giving signatures on letters, etc.

PAYMENTS.—In order to cut overhead expenses and save office work, unknown clients are respectfully requested to remit with order and, for your own advantage, please add cost of trainage or postage. Remittance may be made by Cheque (if drawn on any bank outside the metropolitan area, should have exchange added). Money Orders and Postal Notes, **PAYABLE AT CARLINGFORD.** Please do not affix stamps on P.N., and record the numbers in case of loss, for if numbers are known they can be traced. Overdue accounts will be handed in for collection unless otherwise agreed upon at the time of sale.

FREIGHTS.—By passenger or mail train, parcels arrive much quicker than by goods train, and, although the cost is higher, in many cases it is advisable to have them sent by mail train, particularly evergreen trees, for when purchaser lives miles away from railway, it is cheaper to pay the extra freight than to make a special trip for them; but two rates prevail, "prepaid" and "to pay." Any surplus after paying freight can either be refunded, cut out with plants, or credited to your account, but if not sufficient, we will, unless otherwise instructed, forward packages "to pay," by passenger train which costs the purchaser 25 per cent. more.

PACKING is done with the utmost care, especially Citrus Trees. Packages are delivered at Carlingford Station, and all goods then travel at consignee's risk and expense.

PRICES throughout have been placed as low as possible consistent with first-class reliable quality, and "true to name." Special quotations will be given on receipt of details of the quantities required. We would draw your attention to the fact that in proportion to the outlay involved in securing and properly preparing suitable land for orchards, it is obvious that the small extra cost per acre of purchasing the best selected and most reliable trees of the various types is amply justified.

INQUIRERS for trees should definitely state if we are to hold the goods pending reply to inquiry and receipt of order, as no trees are held on order unless we are definitely asked to do so. Intending purchasers have at times been disappointed by writing, "What can you do the enclosed list for?"—and weeks later expected us to have kept them. We will be pleased to give any information by letter or otherwise to intending planters. Exact quotations will be given (if so required) for any order, packed, and freight paid to any railway station in New South Wales.

SUBSTITUTION.—To avoid disappointment, please state, when ordering, if you allow substitutes or not, for as the season advances some sorts might be sold out, and if the varieties asked for are exhausted, others as good and ripening the same season will be substituted when it can be done, unless ordered to the contrary.

BOOKED ORDERS.—So as to be sure of the varieties you particularly require, make your selection of Fruit Trees, Rose Plants, etc., upon receipt of Catalogue, and then book your order giving, if possible, the date order is to be despatched. We respectfully ask that a Deposit of 10 per cent. accompany all orders, and, in common fairness, do not cancel orders when the Selling Season is practically over.

INTERSTATE ORDERS.—We would be glad if Interstate purchasers would post their orders to arrive not later than Monday, as the Fumigation Inspector only calls every Tuesday, and all Interstate and Irrigation Area orders must be fumigated and certificate to that effect accompany them.

TELEPHONE ORDERS.—Owing to difficulty in hearing at times over the 'phone, we accept no responsibility for any errors occurring in taking down orders, unless confirmed by letter, and unknown clients' telephone orders will not be executed without full postal address or satisfactory references. Business 'phone, Epping 96; after hours, ring Epping 58 for Mr. J. W. E. Larsen.

EXECUTING ORDERS.—All orders are executed and despatched promptly on receipt, and when they are not desired immediately an acknowledgment will be promptly posted giving as near as possible a list of varieties which cannot be supplied,

etc., and should no acknowledgment be received within a reasonable time, it can be assumed that the order or letter has miscarried. All orders are advised or Invoiced the same date as despatched, and receipts given for moneys enclosed on printed form so as to check possible errors in book-keeping.

DELAYED CONSIGNMENTS.—It sometimes happens that parcels get delayed in transit. In such cases it is best to communicate direct with the Railway Traffic Manager, Sydney, as well as notifying us; and if parcels are so long in transit that there is a doubt that plants are alive, delivery need not be taken, or the parcel could be opened in the Stationmaster's presence, to see if they are in a fit state to be taken delivery of. But in all cases it is the buyer who has to make a claim. We, as senders, cannot do so. **INTERSTATE** parcels may be delayed at the border town, or often at the Department of Agriculture in the capitals. Communicate with either for speedier results, as well as notifying us.

REPLACEMENTS.—We cannot undertake to replace, gratis, plants that may fail. As a plant is a living, breathing thing, we have no power to give any assurance or promise as to life; all we can do is to supply a sound, clean and healthy plant. When plants are received in good condition no difficulty should be found in getting them to grow and do well, unless the conditions and treatment are not favorable, and it is obviously not just or logical for the nurseryman to assume responsibility for meteorological or cultural failures. Where faults are ours we will invariably make good.

COMPLAINTS.—We exercise the greatest possible care in filling orders to send out goods absolutely true to label, and all buds, etc., are either cut personally by ourselves or by Bud Selection Society in order to reduce possible mistakes to a minimum; yet, in the busy packing season, when we are working at high pressure, errors sometimes occur, and we hold ourselves prepared to promptly rectify any errors as far as possible. Stock should be carefully counted upon receipt; or any error or overcharge, if not correct, please write us at once, stating what the trouble is, so that we may at once rectify the mistake or give a satisfactory explanation, as we desire to conduct our business in every way satisfactory to those who may favor us with their confidence. As it is beyond our power to control the treatment of stock after despatching, we cannot pay attention to complaints unless promptly made.

ONLY THE BEST.—We are often asked to send only the best varieties in fruit trees and roses, but this is largely a matter of taste and locality, for what pleases one does not suit another; and the first thing intending planters of orchards should do is to ascertain the behaviour of the different varieties in their immediate neighbourhood. Where selection is left to us we will always send good, reliable kinds likely to give the fullest satisfaction.

SPECIAL PROPAGATION.—We are prepared at all times to specially propagate trees for clients from seedlings, or selected strains, as keen observers will often notice that some trees bear better than others, and when extensive planting is contemplated, we would advise propagating from such trees in preference, such trees to be the exclusive property of the grower for whom they are propagated. For Autumn budding during February, to April, cut firm, well ripened wood of current season's growth, and cut all leaves off before despatch. For grafting cut dormant growth in late July.

PRUNING.—Unless we are specially asked to do so, all fruit trees are sent out unpruned, as methods and ideas of pruning vary considerably according to different climates, and most planters prefer to prune according to their own ideas. If pruning is required, please mark plainly on order sheets.

AGED TREES.—We are sometimes asked for two, three-year, or older trees, as many regard these as better than a well grown yearling; but all our large buyers—those who make a living in fruitgrowing—prefer the yearling to an older tree, as is transplants better, takes easier, makes a better start, and can be pruned to any desired shaped tree, and at the end of one or two years is quite the equal of any older tree planted at the same time, and in most cases better, so there is little or no gain in planting the older trees. The age of trees is often misunderstood for, in Australia, the recognised custom is to count the age from budding or grafting, consequently what in Australia is called a "yearling" would be termed in Europe or America a three or four-year-old.

NEW VARIETIES.—We import, as far as is permissible with the Quarantine Restrictions, new varieties, such as should be of superior merit, from the most reliable sources in other parts of the world, and the descriptions of these are taken from the distributors' catalogues, not ours, as we cannot test and fruit new varieties until we

have had them at least three or four years, or even longer, and in many cases we are unable to fruit them here, as climatic conditions are not suitable for several kinds; hence we would take it as a favour if planters more favourably situated would furnish us with a report on any new or comparatively unknown variety that they may have fruited, as this would greatly help us in recommending or discarding same as the case may be, for in both fruit trees and roses it happens that those most highly recommended in other climes and places do not come up to expectations, and more than likely may prove no more valuable than those already recognised of established commercial value. Hence we always try to avoid giving too glowing descriptions.

INFORMATION.—When your trees have been bearing a few years and are showing results, we would thank you to inform us as to which sorts are proving most successful with you, as we wish to eliminate all unsuitable varieties catalogued. Should you have forgotten the names, by giving us the year of purchase, we are enabled to supply details of the varieties bought, as we keep records for 10 years back.

TRAVELLERS. It has come to our knowledge that salesmen for nursery goods have represented that we are allied with other nursery firms, but we have absolutely no connection with any other firm, nor are we represented by any traveller for nursery goods. We would kindly thank you to inform us if such representation is made to you.

SPRAYING.—In order to have our fruit trees and rose plants as free from disease as possible, we have designed a special transport spraying system for the trees in the nursery rows. This will enable us to keep all kinds of diseases to a minimum and we also, in order to further safeguard our trees, are now dipping the roots of the young stock before planting in the most effective fungicides which are available, which should help to eliminate the possibility of Crown Gall infection, etc.

FUMIGATION is carried out under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture for all orders requiring certificates, and we are also prepared to fumigate any order if requested to do so.

ALL FRUIT TREES and ROSE PLANTS offered in this Catalogue are hardy, well rooted, and may be seen growing in our nurseries at any time. These are propagated solely under our personal supervision and buds and scions selected by us with great care from the finest strains available. Any varieties not listed we are willing to procure, if available.

BUSINESS HOURS.—Week-days, 7.30 to 4.45; Saturdays, 7.30 to 11.30. Closed on Sundays. Nurseries are close to Carlingford Station (12 minutes), and contain about 50 acres under young stock, in various stages of development. Inspection cordially invited. The best months in which to inspect the Roses are March to May.

LOCATION.—All business is now transacted from our main Nursery and Offices, situated in Pennant Hills Road, CARLINGFORD, about three-quarters of a mile from Carlingford Railway Station, on the main road going towards Wireless Station.

'BUS SERVICES.—Epping-Carlingford and Eastwood-Carlingford 'bus, alight P.O.; Carlingford, Pennant Hills—Parramatta 'bus passes our entrance. This present Catalogue abrogates all previous terms, conditions and prices.

L. P. ROSEN & SON

PENNANT HILLS ROAD, CARLINGFORD

NEW SOUTH WALES.

JOHN W. E. LARSEN (late A.I.F.), Sole Proprietor.

To Those On Our Mailing List

If you do not receive our Catalogue before mid-April, it has either gone astray, or by some unaccountable error has been overlooked. A reminder will be appreciated, and the oversight rectified. If you have no use for this Catalogue, we would esteem it a favour, and thank you to hand it to some friend who may find it useful.

FRUIT TREES

A LIST OF FRUIT TREES RECOMMENDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS THROUGHOUT NEW SOUTH WALES IS AVAILABLE ON APPLICATION.

PLANTING TIME.—All deciduous Fruit Trees should be planted during May to August, inclusive, since it is only during that period that the trees are dormant and in best condition to be transplanted. June and July are generally regarded as the best months. Early planted trees get established before the dry Summer sets in. Time of planting should be judged a good deal by your own locality, as in some districts Spring is later than in others. Our district being comparatively early, it is advisable for planters in districts where Spring is late to receive the trees early, and heel in till required, as they are more likely to remain dormant that way.

RIPENING.—The times of ripening of stone fruits is, in the majority of cases, as naturally ripening on the tree in the Cumberland coastal district, but soil, aspect, elevation, moisture, influences this and often varies in the same orchard from year to year, depending on climatic conditions. Cold and inland districts are usually about three weeks later with early to mid-season fruits, but with later kinds the margin is not so wide.

FRUITING.—The age trees begin to bear is variable, and largely depends on pruning, cultivation, and conditions prevailing after planting. Trees growing extremely well in early stages will not bear as early as trees that get checked in their growth, and when trees are neglected and left unpruned from the beginning they will often fruit early, but rarely develop into a tree capable of bearing a normal crop. Sizes of any fruits given are average size grown under normal conditions, as fruit on young trees is generally much larger and coarser than on older ones. Extra early bearing is not always desirable, as it is at the expense of future crops. Flowering dates wherever given are by courtesy of the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

APPLES

Propagated on Northern Spy and on Seedling Stock; commence bearing 4th-7th year after planting. 1/6 each, 15/- per doz., or £5 per 100, where not otherwise priced.

Apples propagated on blight-proof stocks (Northern Spy) prevent Woolly Aphis from attacking the roots; but the blight-proof stock does not prevent the insect from attacking the tree above the budded or grafted place. Apples grown in warm climates are not as good keeping as those from cold climates, and early kinds should not be stored, as they deteriorate quickly. For guidance see Bulletin 92, issued by the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

ALLSOPP'S EARLY.—cooker.
CARRINGTON RED—early, scarlet.
CLIMAX—early, yellow, streaked red.
CLEOPATRA—yellow, late.
COWELL'S RED—yellow, streaked, early.
DELICIOUS—late mid-season.
EARLY McINTOSH—New, promising.
FRIMLEY (Red Rome Beauty)—late.
GRANNY SMITH, late, greenish yellow.
GRAVENSTEIN (Carpenter) fairly early
GRIMES' GOLDEN—very late.
JONATHAN—mid-season.
KIRKS—bright red, early.
LALLA (Red Delicious)—bright crimson.

LONDON PIPPIN (Five Crown)—late
LORD NELSON—cooking, early.
McINTOSH—mid-season.
MOBBS' ROYAL—early, cooking.
RED GRAVENSTEIN—red.
RED JONATHAN—promising.
ROME BEAUTY—late.
RUBY GEM—bright red, early.
STAYMAN—late dessert.
TASMA (Democrat)—very late.
TWENTY-OUNCE—cooking.
WILLIAMS' FAVORITE—early, dessert.
WILLIE SHARP—early.

We can also supply:—Anoka, Auradell, Dandry, Dunn's (Munro's Favourite), Fameuse, Golden Delicious, Irish Peach, Medina, Milton, Laguna, Northern Spy, Orleans, Ranier, Superb, Yates.

APRICOTS

Propagated on Mariana Plum Stock and Peach Stock; commence bearing 4th-6th year after planting.

1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, or £5 per 100, where not otherwise priced.

Require well-drained and high situation; shaley and gravelly subsoil often produce the best fruit. Unlike other stone fruits, Apricots are spur bearers, hence seldom bear young, mostly growing into a large tree before showing much spur-bearing wood. See pamphlet on Apricot growing issued by Department of Agriculture.

BOLTON.

CAMDEN SUPERB—early, good.

CATTELL EARLY—fair bearer.

COLORADO—late.

EARLY MOORPARK—early December.

GLENGARRY—middle of November.

HEMSKIRK—late.

KINGSTON EARLY—New.

MANSFIELD'S—mid-season

MOORPARK—mid-season.

NEWCASTLE—best early.

OULLIN'S EARLY—good bearer.

PINEAPPLE—mid season.

ROYAL—mid-season.

SHIPLEY BLENHEIM—mid-season.

TILTON—mid-season, good drying.

TREVATT—mid-season, good dryer.

WENATCHEE—mid-season, shipper.

CHERRIES

Propagated on Seedling Mazzard Stock and Kentish Stock; commence bearing 5th-8th year after planting.

1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, or £5 per 100, where not otherwise priced.

Require a cold climate, deep soil, preferably of a light mellow texture (as heavy clay soils are unsatisfactory) with good natural drainage, and in New South Wales an elevation of at least 1500 feet. See booklet issued by the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

BIGG, COMMON (White Heart)—early

BING—late, dark black, large.

BLACK REPUBLICAN—mid-season.

BURBANK—very early, for early districts

BURGDORFF'S—early; for coastal districts.

EARLY LYONS—early, black.

FLORENCE—late, good shipping.

GIANT (Burbank)—very late (New).

NOBLE—very late.

RAMEN OLIVA—early.

ST. MARGARET—late, very large, black.

We can also supply:—Biggarreau Napoleon, Blackboy, Black Heart, Black Tartarian, Bleeding Heart, Californian Advance, Eagles, Early Rivers, Early Purple Guigne, May Duke, Precoc de Boppard, Ron's Seedling, Tangshi and Werders.

NECTARINES

Propagated on Seedling Peach Stock; commence bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, or £5 per 100, where not otherwise priced.

Require similar soil and treatment to the Peach, to which they are closely allied, for the growth and stone are the same, the flesh having a rich aromatic flavour, but skin is smooth and more tender to Fungus disease and Brown Rot, though varieties with highly coloured fruits seem to resist the Brown Rot better than others.

BOWERMAN'S FANCY.—Ripens just before Goldmine.

CARDINAL—Very early, moderate.

DARGAVILLE—New, ripens early Jan.

DIAMOND JUBILEE—mid-season.

EARLY RIVERS—very early.

GOLDMINE—mid-season, sure bearer.

IRREWARRA—very early.

JOHN RIVERS—very early.

LADY CARRINGTON—mid-season.

LEE'S—mid-season.

MASTERPIECE—late.

NEW BOY—late mid-season.

QUETTA—bears well, very large.

RIVER'S ORANGE—early.

STANWICK SEED—best of the late slips

THE JURY—New; similar to Goldmine.

W. C. FRIPP—late.

PEACHES

Propagated on Seedling Peach Stock; commence bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.
1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, or £5 per 100, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best in good, open loam, thoroughly drained, but will grow in almost any fairly well-drained soil. Early kinds are not suited for canning, as they go soft or mushy too quickly; late kinds, being slower maturing, have a tougher flesh, which keeps well when canned. See booklet issued by the Dept. of Agriculture, Sydney.

ALTON—early; white flesh.
ANZAC—like Biggs; ripe before Xmas.
AUNT BECKY.
BABCOCK—New. 2/6.
BELL'S NOVEMBER—very early.
BELL'S IMPR. (Lambton) —early.
BLACKBURN—ripens New Year.
BRADDOCK—requires thinning, early.
BRIGG'S RED MAY—early.
BUTTERCUP—New.
CARMAN—ripens Xmas.
CHRISTMAS BOX—ripens Xmas.
DRIPSTONE ELBERTA.
EARLY AUNT BECKY.
EARLY CRAWFORD—mid-season.
EARLY ELBERTA—Mid-season.
EARLY SILVER—ripens early Dec.
ECLIPSE—mid-season.
EDWARD VII.—extra early.
ELBERTA—mid-season.
ELBERTA CAMDEN—before Elberta.
FLAT CHINA (Button Peach)—early
FRANKLIN PEACH—about Xmas time.
GOLDEN QUEEN—a canner, late.
GOVERNOR RAWSON (Frank's)—early
GREENSBORO—ripens mid-December.
HALE'S EARLY—early.
HIGH'S EARLY CANADA—early.
J. A. MOBBS'—early.
J. H. HALE—mid-season.
JUNE ELBERTA (Mikado) early Dec.
KING OF ALL—similar to Watt's.
LA FRANCE—ripens after Wiggins.

LA VAINQUEUR—early December.
LATE CRAWFORD—canning, late.
LATE ELBERTA—later than Elberta.
LATE QUEEN—late, (late, canning).
LATE SHANGHAI—early February.
MAYFLOWER—mid-November.
METEOR—mid-season.
MEYER'S ECLIPSE—New, Brigg's type.
PARAGON—mid-season.
PHILLIP'S CLING (Burn's)—canner, late
PIONEER—a week before Carman.
PRINCESS ROYAL—late.
PULLAR'S CLING—a canner, late.
REEVE'S FAVORITE—before Elberta.
ROBERT STEWART—mid-season.
ROSEBUD—New, after Greensboro.
ROWE'S CHAMPION—mid-Jan.
ROYAL GEORGE CLING—mid-season.
ROYAL GEORGE SLIP—mid-season.
RUBY RED—early.
SHANGHAI SEEDLING—mid-season.
SHANGHAI SLIP.
SMITH'S SEEDLING—middle January.
SUCCESS (Blackburn x Triumph)
TOM BROWN—before Aunt Becky
Cardiff Seedling.
TRIUMPH—ripens before Xmas.
WATT'S EARLY—one of the best early.
WATTON—Ripens about Xmas time,
WIGGINS, ripens New Year.
W. H. SPINKS
ZERBES—early mid-season.

We can also supply:—Admiral Dewey, Bennett's Perfection, Black Braddock, Doncaster, Early Dawn, Frome, Goldmine-Blackburn, Golden King, Italian Cling, Italian Slip, Mamie Ross, Mountain Rose, Pelora, Pickering and Rennie.

PEARS

Propagated on Seedling Pear Stock; commence bearing 4th-8th year after planting.
1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, or £5 per 100, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best in deep, moist soil, with sheltered position. Plant deeper than other trees. Slower to begin fruiting than most trees. Pears grown in warm climates are not as good keeping as those grown in colder climates, and some early kinds often rot inside. China and Keiffer are the most suitable kinds for break-wind purposes. For full guidance see Bulletin 92, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

BARON DE MELLO—mid-season.
BERGAMOT (Bailey's)—late.
BERGAMOT (Gansel's)—late.
BEURRE BOSC—late.
CHINA—preserving, mid-season.
CLAPP'S—early; will not store.
DOYENNE DU COMICE—late.
GLOU MORCEAU—late, good dessert.
HOWELL—early mid-season.

JOSEPHINE DE MALINES—very late.
KEIFFER (China Hyb.)—late.
NAPOLEON—very late; good keeper.
PACKHAM'S TRIUMPH—late; good.
WILLIAMS' (Bartlett), mid-season; good
WILLIAMS' LATE—later than Williams'
WINTER BARTLETT—late.
WINTER COLE—late, good.
WINTER NELIS—late, good.

EUROPEAN PLUMS

Propagated on Mariana and Myrobolam Plum Stock, and a few kinds on Peach Stock; commence bearing 3rd-5th year after planting.

1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, or £5 per 100, where not otherwise priced.

Most of the European varieties only come to perfection in mountain districts, or where the winter is cold. Those marked with an asterisk can also be grown commercially on the coastal area. Require little attention, and can endure more hardship as to soil and situation than most fruits. See also Prunes, all of which are first-class table fruits as well. For full guidance see Bulletin 86, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

*ANGELINA BURDETT—mid-season.

COE'S GOLDEN DROP—late.

*DIAMOND—mid-season.

*EXCELSIOR (Jenkins)—ripe mid-Jan.

GIANT—mid-season.

GRAND DUKE—late.

GREENGAGE—mid-season.

JEFFERSON—one of the best.

*LUTHERBOROUGH—mid-season, jam.

POND'S (Hungarian Prune)—mid-season.

*PRESIDENT—very late, one of the best.

We can also supply:—Cherry Plum (Red American), Early Evans, Early Orleans, King of the Damsons and Tibbitt's.

PRUNE PLUMS

Propagated on Mariana and Myrobolam Plum Stock; commence bearing 4th-7th year after planting.

1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, or £5 per 100, where not otherwise priced.

COATES 430—type of French prune.

GOLDEN—late, slip.

PRUNE d'AGEN (French)—mid-season.

ROBE DE SARGEANT—mid-season.

SUGAR—early mid-season.

TRAGEDY—good table plum, early slip.

JAPANESE and HYBRID PLUMS

Propagated on Mariana Plum Stock and Peach Stocks; commence bearing 1st-4th year after planting.

1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, or £5 per 100, where not otherwise priced.

This type is very popular in localities unsuited for the profitable production of many of the European varieties. Mostly prolific and early bearers, handsome in appearance, having a flavour peculiarly their own. The tendency in some varieties to sun scald is more pronounced in humid climates. The modern varieties are a great advance on older kinds, and are now largely in favour for fresh fruit and jam making.

BALLEANA—slip, prolific, late.

BEAUTY—early, good bearer.

BLOOD (Upright)—slip, mid-season.

BLOOD (Satsuma)—semi-cling.

BURBANK—early slip.

CHALCO—slip, mid-season.

CLIMAX—Ripens Xmas, slip.

CROSWELLS PROLIFIC—early.

DISCOVERY—mid-December, cling.

DORIS (Fisher), late, slip.

EARLY JEWEL—very early.

FORMOSA—early December.

KELSEY (Purple Monster)—late.

NARRABEEN—ripens mid-January.

OCTOBER PURPLE—mid-season, cling.

PURPLE KING—late.

SANTA ROSA—ripens Xmas, very good

SHIRO—early, good.

SULTAN—early, slip, prolific.

WICKSON—mid-Jan.; good.

WILSON—late November, slip.

We can also supply:—Anderson's Early, Apple, Delaware, Early Gem, Early Purple, Jewel King, McNamara Seed, Mrs. Burt, Paterson Early, Paterson Late, Rema, Satsuma Hybrid and Wright's Hybrid.

PERSIMMONS

Propagated on Persimmon Stock; commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.

2/- each, 21/- per dozen, £6 per 100, where not otherwise priced.

Will do in most soils, but thrive best in low, moist situations, the deeper and richer the better. Not suited for localities subject to severe late Spring frosts. Can be pruned hard every year as they bear on the new growth each season. Late kinds colour early, and are best left on tree till Autumn, for if picked too soon do not develop their best flavour. New plantations will do better if watered liberally the

first season or two and planted deep and firm. The dried fruits are somewhere between Figs and Dates in flavour and quality.

DIA DIA MARU—late, seedless.

FUYUGAKI—seedless, used whilst hard.

HAYCHEYA—early, irregular bearer.

KINGCOT—mid-season, roundish.

KUROKUMO—late, almost round.

LARGE FLAT—bears well, late.

MYOTAN—late, good bearer.

NITARU—late, square, flattish.

OKAME—dark red, few seeds.

ORMOND—very late, flesh orange.

TAMOPAN—constriction about the middle.

TENANASCHI (Seedless)—the earliest.

TSUNO MARGHARI—late Autumn, foliage.

TSURO GAKI—mid-season, long.

WRIGHT'S PROLIFIC—good quality.

YEMON (Cross Bun)—very late, the best.

FIGS

From cuttings off bearing trees. Commence bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, or £5 per 100, where not otherwise priced.

Under suitable conditions will bear two crops a year. Thrive best in a warm, dry climate and prefer sandy, loamy soil, well drained, where roots can reach water; on black soils or clay subsoils they do well, but fruit is not so sugary. Require little pruning beyond shaping and thinning out where branches are too thick and dense and removal of suckers. Figs are easily damaged by exposure, and the roots must never be allowed to dry out, and in planting see that the roots are pruned, and the fibrous roots shortened in closely. In frostless regions fruits will often develop through the Winter and so ripen in the Spring.

BLUE PROVINCE—late.

BLACK GENOA—good.

BROWN TURKEY—good.

WHITE GENOA—good bearer.

YELLOW ISCHIA—"Sugar Fig."

LOQUATS

Propagated on Seedling Loquat Stock; commence bearing 2nd-4th year after planting.

2/- each, 21/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Will grow in almost any soil, making a profitable, evergreen breakwind in suitable climates. The safest time to plant is late Autumn, preferably when the weather is dull or raining, as they are very sensitive to drying winds after transplanting; but, once established, are very hardy. Fruits ripen in Spring. Require little or no pruning, but, if choicest fruit is desired, it will be necessary when heavy crops have set to either thin each individual bunch down to half the number, or else cut a number of bunches out altogether. The thinning of individual bunches will give the finest quality and largest size.

CHAMPAGNE—good cropper, 2/6.

BOASLEY'S—mid-season, reliable.

CHATSWORTH—late, good cropper.

GIGANTIC—good bearer.

HEARD'S—mid-season; best market sort.

HUNTER—regular bearer, large.

SEWELL'S ENORMITY—late.

THAMES PRIZE—late.

MEDLARS

Propagated on Quince Stock; commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.

1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, or £5 per 100, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best where there is a cold Winter, but will grow almost anywhere; fruits should be picked when hard, and kept in a cool place to soften.

MONSTROUS (Dutch).—Large, round, brown, good bearer, fine flavour.

MULBERRIES

Propagated on Mulberry Stock; commence bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

2/- each, 21/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Will grow anywhere, but thrive best where roots can reach plenty of moisture.

BLACK ENGLISH—large, black, 3/-.

PROLIFIC—small, black.

HICKS—the best of the coastal belt.

QUINCES

Propagated on Quince Stock; commence bearing 2nd-4th year after planting.

1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, or £5 per 100, where not otherwise priced.

Very hardy; giving best results in moist soil and low situations, but will thrive anywhere and with little care; extremely useful for culinary, preserving and drying purposes.

BOURGEAUT—good bearer, late.
CHAMPION—fine flavor, prolific, late.
FULLER—very early, fine flavor.
MASTER'S—the earliest, good quality.
MISSOURI—early.

PINEAPPLE—mid-season.
PORTUGAL—late; one of the best.
REA'S—mid-season.
SMYRNA—mid-season.
VAN DIEMAN—mid-season.

OLIVES

Propagated on Olive Stock; commence bearing 5th-7th year after planting.

2/6 each, 27/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Will thrive in any soil and a payable proposition on poorer soils. Fairly hardy, evergreen, making fine breakwinds and tall hedges. Thrive with a minimum of care and water, chiefly used for making oil, pickling and canning. For full guidance see Bulletin 82, by the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

ASCOLANO—mid-season, pickling.
BLACK ITALIAN—large, pickling.
CORREGGOLIA—oil.
HARDY'S MAMMOTH—pickling, oil.
LARGE FRUITED—large, good quality.
LUCCA—high percentage of oil.
MACROCARPA—pickling.
MANZANILLO—ripens April, pickling.
MISSION—pickles, oil, late.

NEVADILLO BLANCO—pickling, oil.
PICHOLINE—only for oil.
PIGALE—oil only.
PLEURER—oil.
SEVILLANO—early, pickles.
VERDALE—oil and pickling.
COMMON OLIVE—For hedges only.
Plant 2ft. apart; 12/- per doz.

NUTS

Under this heading we have grouped various kinds of nut-bearing trees suitable for different climates. Most nut trees thrive best in deep, free soils, and we would specially emphasise the need for waterings during the two seasons immediately after planting, thus assisting them until the roots get well down into the subsoil. A profitable crop if grown on suitable soils and climates, for at present the markets are under-equipped with local nuts.

ALMONDS

Propagated on Seedling Peach Stock; commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting.

1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, or £5 per 100, where not otherwise priced.

CHELLASTON—early, soft shell.
EARLY JORDAN—large, paper shell.
EARLY PAPERSHELL—soft shell, early.
GOLDEN STATE—large, soft shell.
HATCH'S—late; one of the best.
I.X.L.—mid-season; nut medium size.
JOHNSON'S PROLIFIC—mid-season, soft shell.

LARGE PAPERSHELL—soft shell variety.
LEWELLING—best cropper in coastal belt.
NE PLUS ULTRA—mid-season to late.
RIVERSIDE PEERLESS—early to mid-season.
WHITE NONPARIEL—soft shell.

CHESTNUTS

Commence bearing 3rd to 8th year after planting.

2/3 each, 24/- per dozen.

These nut-bearing trees are most suitable for cold climates.

SPANISH (*Castanea vesca*) (Sweet Chestnut).—A fine shade tree, attains a great age and enormous size, starts bearing 6-8 years after planting.

FILBERTS (Hazelnuts)

Commence bearing 4th-6th year after planting.

2/- each, 21/- per dozen.

A small deciduous nut-bearing tree, usually growing about 10ft. to 15ft. in height. Only suitable for cool, moist climates with a good even Summer rainfall to develop and mature the nuts to advantage. Trees grow well in warm climates, but rarely produce any nuts. We recommend the planting of these as mixed as possible, as interpollination is an important factor where payable crops are to be secured. Nuts brownish, and kernels plump, good quality, fine flavour, medium size. Mostly called "Barcelona" nuts in shops.

MACADAMIAS

Commence bearing 5th-7th year after planting.

1/6 each, 16/- per dozen.

An evergreen native nut tree, with dense dark green ornamental foliage, growing about 20 to 30ft. high, bearing good crops of round, extremely hard-shelled nuts about one inch in diameter, of first-class flavour, with a white kernel rich in oil. Usually sold in shops as Queensland, Scrub, Popple, or Bauple nuts. When transplanting these, always shade thoroughly from sun until they begin to grow, or they will wither, and often gradually die. Seem to thrive best in the coastal belts with fairly high humidity.

MACADAMIA INTEGRIFOLIA—rich. MACADAMIA TERNIFOLIA—good.

PECANS

Propagated on Pecan Stock; commence bearing 4th-6th year after planting.

Grafted Plants, 7/6 each, where not otherwise priced.

Deciduous trees of the Walnut family living and bearing to a great age and suitable for warm and cold climates, and when we read of individual plantations of up to 5000 acres in Texas, U.S.A., we think it should be well worth trying in any part of Australia with a reasonable rainfall. Does best in deep, rich soil with ample moisture. Make good shade and shelter trees. Prices may seem high, but in proportion to the difficulty in propagating we feel that they cannot as yet be handled at a lower price, and as they are planted 40ft. to 60ft. apart, the cost per acre is no more than other plantations. Being a very deep rooter, we advise planting the tap-root to the full depth and packing the soil around the roots as firm as you possibly can.

BURKETT.—Medium - size, fills well; good.

CASPIANA—nut large, strong grower.

FROTSCHER—large, thin shell, good.

HALBERT—very early and prolific.

MOORE—very productive, matures early.

MONEY MAKER—sweet, prolific; size medium.

OKLAHOMA—thin shell, much like Stuart.

PABST—shell medium-thick; prolific.

SCHLEY—large, thin shell; good.

STUART—ripens early, prolific; good.

SUCCESS—early, prolific, shell thin.

TEXAS PROLIFIC—large nut, rich, thick shell.

VAN DIEMAN—high quality, vigorous.

WESTERN SCHLEY—like Schley.

WILLIAMSON—thin shell, well-filled nuts.

SEEDLINGS—for shelter or breakwind purposes, 2/- each, 21/- doz.

WALNUT

Commence bearing 5th-8th year after planting.

2/3 each, 24/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

A fairly quick-growing deciduous tree, suitable for cool, moist climates, having a fairly even Summer rainfall, under which conditions they usually bear good crops of nuts, but, if planted where too dry, nuts often fall off before being properly developed.

ENGLISH (*Juglans Regia*).—Large, common, well known.

WILSON'S WONDER.—very large; bears very early. Budded trees, 7/6 ea.

ACTINIDIA CHINENSIS (Chinese Gooseberry)

Propagated on Actinidia Stock; commence bearing 3rd. year after planting.

Price, 7/6 per pair, except where otherwise priced.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED FOR HOME USE AND COMMERCIAL

A fast-growing deciduous climber with large, handsome foliage, the young growths being covered with reddish hairs. Flowers during November and December and the

fruits ripen in the Winter and will keep for at least three months. The camel brown skin is very thin and tough and as the fruit starts to wrinkle and soften it is fit to eat. The size is about $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. long by $1\frac{1}{4}$ thick. The flesh is a deep green color with minute seeds, having a fine gooseberry-like flavor. They are beautiful for Fruit Salads or eaten fresh, and also make delicious jams. Thrive best if planted against a building or wall where they may make rank growth, and if the position is a little damp, so much the better. As the male and female flowers are carried on different plants, it is necessary in order to secure bearing that grafted plants of each sex be planted, otherwise seedlings may prove to be all the one sex, which will make pollination impossible.

FEMALE—carries the fruits.
MALE—required to pollinate.

SEEDLINGS—in pots, 2/- each

BANANAS

Commence bearing 18 to 24 months after planting.

Suckers, 1/6 each, 15/- dozen.

Sub-tropical. Thrive best in warm climates free from frost, on deep, well-drained soils, with abundant moisture, but will do in many sheltered positions where frosts are only light, or protection given when necessary, and are best planted during September and October. Once a sucker has borne it should be cut down, as it will not bear again. Plant 10ft. apart in rows, and rows 10 to 12ft. apart, and suckers should be planted from 10 to 20 inches deep; the heavier the soil the more shallow the planting. See booklets issued by the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

CAVENDISH—dwarf grower, good bearer

WILLIAM'S HYBRID—one of the best

PLANTAIN—tall grower.

2/-.

RAJAH—large, green, good flavor.

FEIJOAS (Pineapple Guava)

Propagated on Feijoa Stock; commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.

Price, 3/- each, where not otherwise priced.

An attractive evergreen, growing about 10ft. to 15ft. high, of fine ornamental appearance, which can be pruned to a compact shape or hedge, and, being extremely hardy, can be grown almost anywhere in New South Wales. The foliage is a combination of glossy green and silvery gray, while the showy flowers are whitish purple with red stamens. Fruit ripens in April and May, and usually falls on the ground, and should then be stored until soft. The flesh is a clear translucent color, with minute seeds, having a delicate flavor all its own, giving out a strong penetrating aroma when ripe. Good as a fresh fruit or for jellies, jam, etc. Planting two varieties for pollination purposes is recommended.

CHOICEANA—requires pollination.

SUPERBA—fair bearer, rich flavor.

COOLIDGEII—good flavor, self fertile.

SEEDLINGS—in pots, 2/-; ornamental.

CHERIMOYA (or Custard Apple)

Propagated on Cherimoya Stock; commence bearing 4th-6th year after planting.
5/- each.

GUAVAS

Commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting.

In Pots. Price, 1/6 each, 15/- per dozen.

Finely flavoured fruits, either for dessert or preserving, thriving best in deep, free soils, where light frosts only prevail, excepting the Purple, which is very hardy. Plant 10 to 15 feet apart. The Purple requires little or no pruning beyond shaping and thinning of branches; but the Yellow gives best fruits if pruned hard and then thinned out.

PURPLE (Cherry or Strawberry)—hardy
two or more crops a year, good quality

YELLOW—ripe late Autumn, pink flesh,
aromatic flavor, semi-deciduous.

JUJUBES

Propagated on Jujube Stock; commence bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.

Price, 3/- each, where not otherwise priced.

Chinese Jujube (botanically *Ziziphus Jujuba*). A hardy deciduous tree, growing 10 to 15 feet high, thriving best in warm, dry climates, but withstands temperatures below zero, and also does well on alkaline soils. Blooms late in Spring, thus avoiding all danger from Spring frosts and is an early and prolific bearer. Fruit smooth, rich, dark brown colour, about 1 to 2 in. in diameter. Ripening about March. Flavour crisp, sweet, and dryish. Does not bear so well near the sea coast, and prefers drier air, although not particular as to soil and care, and will respond quickly to water and manure.

LANG—long, red color, prolific.

LI—late, good eating and crystallising.

SEEDLINGS—fruits usually small and inferior to the named varieties; 2/-.

PINEAPPLES

Commence bearing 18 to 30 months after planting.

In Pots. 1/3 each, 13/- dozen.

These are more hardy than is generally supposed, and worth trying in many places along the coast and in other sheltered positions where the full force of Winter frosts is not felt. Plant 2ft. apart in rows 2ft. apart, and every seventh row is skipped to leave a path, or else plant 12 inches apart in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, with 6ft. separating each pair of rows. Do not manure with superphosphate.

CAYENNE (Smooth Leaf), good.

POMEGRANATES

Commence bearing 3rd-5th year after planting.

1/6 each, 15/- per dozen, £5 per 100

Thrive best in good, free soils in temperate climates, growing about 10 to 15 feet high. Hardy, deciduous shrubby trees, with extra large, handsome, crimson, ornamental fruits, with large, bright, scarlet, Hibiscus-like flowers. In many places the fruit is highly esteemed for its medicinal properties. Plant 10 to 15 feet apart. Require moderate pruning to produce regular crops. These are now largely used in California for crushing the juice out, which is used as a beverage.

COMMON—fair bearer, astringent flavor.

GRANADA DE REGISES—good.

PAPERSHELL—thin skin, good bearer.

SWEET FRUITED—sweet flavor.

SPANISH RUBY—moderate grower, thin skin.

WONDERFUL—juicy, acid flavor, prolific

YELI-SLADSKI—large, good bearer.

PASSION VINES

Commence bearing 9 to 24 months after planting.

Thrive best in free, loamy soils in localities fairly free from frost, and can be planted any time except during the cold Winter montns. Very quick growing, bearing heavy crops of dull purplish red fruits from 9 months after planting. Largely used as a filler crop in commercial orchards to give revenue before permanent trees come into bearing. Usually bearing two crops a year, the main crop usually ripening in February-March, but by pruning away the fruiting growth in November it is possible to force fruiting laterals for the Winter crop, which is usually most profitable. Plant 10 to 12 feet apart, on trellises 10 feet apart. B. and B. and any quick manures are the best for this fruit. In colder climates they live longer, and are slower to begin bearing. See folder issued by the Department of Agriculture.

BANANA (*Tacsonia Mollissima*)—yellow, ornamental. In pots, 1/- ea, 11/- doz.

PURPLE (*Passiflora Edulis*)—the best, Island seed; in pots, 6d. ea., 5/- doz.; open ground, 1/- doz., 6/- per 100, 50/- per 1000.

RHUBARBS

Commence cutting 6 to 9 months after planting.

Price, 6d. each, 5/- dozen.

Will thrive almost anywhere. For best results, ample supplies of moisture and either very rich land or liberal manurings are required, but the plant is apt to decay

in a position where the water is too stagnant. Plant during May to August, and set 2ft. to 4ft. apart in rows 3ft. to 6ft. apart; and in planting, see that the top or crown is about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. below the surface level and keep the ground moistened for the first two months after planting to prevent the plants from drying out. If kept regularly watered almost perpetual bearing. Manurings should not be done until they start to grow and then not closer than 4in. from the plant.

COMMON—large stalks, rich crimson. TOPP'S WINTER—Winter grower.

ASPARAGUS

Commence cutting 2 to 3 years after planting.

Price, 1/6 per dozen, 10/- per 100.

The earliest vegetable, and once established the beds should last for 20 to 30 years if properly cultivated and kept regularly manured. See that the soil is well drained—naturally or otherwise—then work it up to trench it 2ft. to 3ft. deep, and make it very rich with any well-rotted manures, litter, leaves, etc. Plant in a deep furrow or trench 9in. to 12in. apart, making the rows 3ft. to 5ft. apart. When the plants have been set cover the crown about 2in. and then, as they grow, work more fine soil in until the trench or furrow is filled. This gets the crowns down deep so that they will not be injured when cutting. After cutting is finished the plants should be allowed to grow at will to recuperate ready for the next season. Give liberal dressings of manure every Autumn. Do not cut for use until the second season.

CONOVERS—large, tender, canning. PALMETTO—large, tender, early.

GRAPE VINES

Commence bearing 1st-2nd year after planting. Cuttings Own Rooted.

Price, 9d each; 8/- per dozen, plus freight; £2/10/- per 100, where not otherwise priced.

Before planting all vines should have the roots cut back to 3-6 inches from cutting and all broken and bruised roots removed. The top of the vine should be pruned back to the strongest cane, and left so that it has 2 or 3 good strong buds.

European vines to stake should be planted 6 to 8 feet each way, depending on richness of soil; but for trellis and American sorts plant 10 to 12ft. between the plants and 8ft. between the rows. Prune back to 2 or 3 eyes each year.

Under the latest regulations issued by the Dept. of Agriculture, grape vines grown in, or received into, the Counties of Cumberland and Camden, are prohibited from being sent outside that area. However, we have made arrangements for a grower outside this area to supply all our orders for grape vines, which will be despatched direct to our clients throughout N.S.W. only. See Booklet No. 140 issued by the Department of Agriculture.

(Those marked with a star are first-class wine grapes.)

The following kinds only are available:—

*ALICANTE BOUCHET—port wine.
BAXTER'S SHERRY—amber, late.
BLACK HAMBRO—black, good bearer.
BLACK PRINCE—good for table.
*BLACK SHIRAZ—the best port wine.
BLUE IMPERIAL (Oulliade)—early, sweet.
CORNICHON—Black (Lady's Finger). late.
DARIA (Ohanez)—White, very late.
DORADILLO (Morrillon) — white, brandy.
*FRONTIGNAC (Brown Muscat).
GOLDEN CHASSELASS—early.
*GORDO BLANCO—white muscat, good.
*GREENACHE—blue, port wine variety.
GROS COLMAN—large, black, prolific.

ISABELLA (Blk. American), foxy flavor. jam.
LADY'S FINGER—Pinkish white, late.
MENAVACCA—black, very sweet, late.
MUSCAT HAMBRO (Snow's Black Muscat)—the best Muscat, does well on coast.
MUSCAT OF ALEXANDRIA (White Muscatel)—gets black spot near coast.
*PEDRO (Spanish Pedro)—white, wine.
RED PRINCE—red, sweet, good, late.
RED ALICANTE—red, table grape, late.
SULTANA—the Sultana of commerce.
*WHITE SHIRAZ (Uni Blanc)—white.
WALTHAM CROSS (Rosaki)—raisin, table.
WORTHY HALL—black, late, table.

CURRANTS Commence bearing 1st-3rd year after planting.
Price, 9d each, 8/- dozen.

Only crop well where there is cold Winter and moist climate. See Gooseberries. Plant 2-4 feet apart in rows 5 to 8ft. apart, and cut back each year. Can supply varieties in Black, Red or White.

GOOSEBERRIES Commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.
Price, 9d each, 8/- dozen.

Two factors limit the growing of these—the heat of Summer and lack of moisture. Gooseberries and Currants are natives of cool, moist climates, and are easily injured by too long and too hot Summers, although they are very hardy and withstand low Winter temperatures without injury, but require regular rainfall during Summer months. Good crops only where there is a cold Winter and moist climate. Plant 3 to 6 feet apart in rows 6 to 10 feet apart, and if extra large fruit is required cut hard back each Winter. Can supply varieties in Red, White, Yellow and Green.

LOGANBERRIES Commence bearing 1st-2nd year after planting.
Price, 1/- each, 11/- per dozen.

The most suitable of the berries for our climate ripening during November and December; fast growing, thrive best where soil is rich and moisture abundant, but with reasonable attention will thrive anywhere. Being a raspberry Hybrid, the most appropriate treatment seems to be to train young runners every year, and to cut away old growth that has finished fruiting. Being early flowerers, they are liable to frost injury, and fruits are easily affected by sunscald and high winds. Plant 6 feet apart on square system, or on rich soils plant 6-8 feet apart in rows 8ft. wide.

BLACK FRUITED—large, long, jet black. RED FRUITED—sub-acid raspberry flavor

RASPBERRIES Commence bearing 1st-2nd year after planting.
Price, 6d each, 5/- dozen.

Require a moist location and cold climate with regular Summer rainfall to do really well, but will give fair results in districts not specially suited if well watered during the Summer. Plant 2 to 5 feet apart, in rows 5 to 8 feet apart, and cut canes out when they have finished fruiting. Can supply varieties in Red and Yellow.

STRAWBERRIES Commence bearing 5th-9th month after planting.
Price, 1/- dozen, 5/- 100, where not otherwise priced.

The most suitable soil is a deep, rich, free loam, or even stiff soil deeply dug and heavily manured, which should be mulched and well watered to give a continuation of crops. From those planted in April and May a crop can be secured the following Spring. Do not plant the crown below the ground level and plant in rows 2 to 4 feet apart, and 12 inches apart in the rows, cutting off all runners as they appear until second year. See Bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture.

CRESSWELL—best coastal variety.
FENDALCINO—requires pollination.
ILLAWARRA—very large, red, good.
KING EDWARD VII.—a good cropper.

MASON'S IMMENSE—locally raised.
MELBA—large, good flavor, crimson.
PORT MACQUARIE—uncertain bearer.
RHODES SPECIAL—good for home use.

YOUNGBERRY Commence bearing 1st-2nd year after planting.
Price, 1/6 each, 18/- per dozen.

A cross between Phenomenal Berry and Dew Berry. Vigorous grower, trailing habit of growth, bears heavily, large berry, dark red color, juicy, and sweet when ripe. Born over a period of 2 months and ripens same time as Loganberry, but considered to be far superior to it in California. Few small soft seeds, tender core, good shipper. Considered in U.S.A. as the best new Berry developed in recent years. Plant same distance apart as Loganberries; has fruited here and appears to be very promising.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS, ETC.

BRAZILIAN CHERRY (Eugenia Uni-
flora). Small fruit, red; 2/-.
CHINESE RAISIN (Hovenia Dulcis).—
Small peculiar fruits, very sweet, 2/-.
MANGO (Mangifera Indica).—2/6.

MONSTERA DELICIOSA.—2/6.
PAW PAWS (Carica Papaya).—2/-.
TREE TOMATO (Cephomandra Batacea)
—Brownish red, peculiar flavor, 1/9.

CITRUS FRUITS

STOCK.—No defined hard and fast rules can be laid down about which is the best Stock, as no definite data is available.

LEMON STOCK (Citronelle) is undoubtedly the best for stiff subsoils, poorish lands, and quickest results, having very vigorous healthy growth, and less care required for good returns. Often considered short-lived, due, largely, to the class of soils they are planted on, but it is the only Stock that has lived and thrived under all sorts of conditions, and nearly every variety has proved successful on this stock. About 90 per cent. of citrus plantings are on this stock.

ORANGE (Sweet).—Stocks are deeper rooting, and for loamy subsoil, or where roots can go down deeply, may be successfully used. On this stock trees grow slower the first few years, but if soil suits them they mostly recover later on; resists salinity in soil better than Lemon Stock.

TRIFOLIATA is deciduous and the hardiest stock used for Citrus at present. Has a strong dwarfing tendency, but varieties on this stock are more resistant to frost, and the fruits are generally finer skinned and seem to retain their juiciness longer on it. Apparently only suitable for deep, free, moist soils. Emperor Mandarins do not appear to dwarf on it, and it is undoubtedly the best stock for Oonshii.

SOUR ORANGE OR SEVILLE is sometimes used for silt soils, and is generally accepted as resisting more water, salt and foot rot than Orange or Lemon Stock; producing thin-skinned fruit of fine quality which hangs well. Lemons do well on this stock. Worthless for light, dry, sandy soils.

SOILS.—Although citrus grows in many kinds of soil, deep, rich, free, well-drained soils give the best returns, and orchards on this class of soil are usually long-lived. Freedom from severe frost and high winds is also necessary for best results. Avoid soils and positions where moisture does not drain away readily, and frosts fall heavily.

TIME TO PLANT.—We have frequent inquiries as to when is the best time to plant, and we would point out that citrus trees can be planted whenever the weather conditions are favorable. The best time for Autumn planting is February, March and if weather is moist, early in April may do; but if weather is moist enough, the earlier planted the better, as cold weather is unsuitable, particularly in heavy soil or frosty places. August and September—or later, if moist enough—are best for Spring planting, the exact date depending on your locality and weather conditions.

PLANTING DISTANCES.—No specified distance can be given, as the proper spacing depends upon the soil, the stocks on which the variety is propagated, and the growth of the variety to be planted; but usually 20 to 25 feet apart is sufficient.

PLANTING.—Evergreens at planting time need more careful treatment than deciduous trees, and if holes are ready first wash off all puddle or any other matter on the roots. Then start by rolling a wet bag around trees so that the roots are not exposed more than necessary. Carry a bucket of water and dip the roots of each tree just prior to placing it in position. Try and distribute the roots as evenly as possible. Shake in finest loose soil available. The roots higher up should be lifted out and embedded higher up and all roots spread outwards; when three parts filled press soil firmly, and if soil is dry water liberally before filling. We prefer in mild weather to leave the trees unpruned, but if weather is dry and high winds prevail, it is best to cut back, and in extreme dry weather cut all the leaves off too, and then protect the stem as a further precaution. If by chance trees arrive dry, cut all the leaves off before planting, for as long as wood remains green and sound, the trees are alive and well and should transplant successfully, provided that the necessary protection from sun and wind is given.

WATERING.—Repeat watering if weather makes it necessary; hollow out the soil around the stem to allow the water to be received into a basin, and when all the water has sunk away, and not till then, return the dry soil to the stem. Do not wait to do this until the leaves are withering, the stem shrivelling and going brown, and then perhaps blame the nurseryman. Citrus are often given up as dead when perfectly good, for until the tree becomes dried up and brown to the bud it is not dead.

PROTECTION.—In exposed positions or in dry periods it is best to tie loosely around the stem of each tree as a protection from sun and wind—grass, straw, reeds, newspaper, or bagging will do. Allow covering to remain on until the tree has started growing. In continued adverse weather when leaves remain curled, it is necessary to cut leaves off to relieve the drainage of sap from the tree. Leaves falling spontaneously is generally a good sign.

MULCHING is very beneficial to citrus trees as it maintains moisture in the soil. Hay, straw, grass, bushes, reeds, or any litter will serve the purpose.

MANURING.—Any good farmyard manure is beneficial, or any fertiliser containing large amounts of organic matter give best results. Under this heading cover crops should be planted. Re-soiling is also very effective. Never place manure in contact with roots of newly planted trees.

FAILURES.—It sometimes happens that some trees have died off or refused to grow, and we are asked to replace free such failures. We regret that it is impossible to comply with such a request, for we have no control over the trees once they leave the nursery. When trees arrive in good condition it is possible to plant and get them established with little loss, provided they are given the care and attention necessary and that the weather conditions are fairly favorable. Unfortunately planting is sometimes followed by severe frosts, drought, or scorching winds, and some of the trees succumb. In the majority of cases the loss is through no fault of ours and is often an inevitable result of adverse circumstances.

WIND-BREAKS.—These are most necessary, and have a very important bearing upon production, for wind causes a large percentage of the crops to fall off, scars the fruit, causes quicker decay, and sometimes defoliates the trees.

PRUNING.—Citrus trees in their early years require little or no pruning beyond occasionally shortening shoots of excessive long growth or any undesirable branches that would, if unchecked, tend to make the tree lopsided. Bearing trees in good condition require little pruning, and the removal of all dead, decayed and injured wood; for if left provides a host for fungus diseases.

THIN-SKINNED FRUIT.—We are often asked to supply only thin-skinned varieties, but this is entirely a matter of soil, climate, and manure, as the same variety planted in different soils is likely to be very different in the skin, and on black soils and all stiff clay subsoil the skin is much thicker than that grown on a light sandy loam. Heavy nitrogen manuring also puts thick skin on, but this corrects itself as the nitrogen is being exhausted. Young, vigorous growing trees also have thicker skinned fruit than older trees, for citrus fruits do not come to perfection the first years of bearing.

CO-OPERATIVE BUD SELECTION SOCIETY LIMITED IDEALS AND ACTIVITIES

For some years it has been recognised that in most orchards there are trees that rarely produce sufficient fruits to be payable, whilst other trees are more constant producers of good quality and payable crops, so that with the view to enabling nurserymen to supply trees to planters of the most productive and remunerative standards, the above Society was formed under the aegis of the Department of Agriculture, and consists of Representative Fruitgrowers and Nurserymen. The Society DOES NOT AND CANNOT make profits, but merely exists to improve the fruit-growing industry by making available for budding, selected buds from special trees of the best types of quality fruit and reputed good-bearing habits only.

We have, since the commencement of the Society's activities, been by far the largest buyers of its buds. We have available a nice lot of trees of Washington Navels, Late Valencias, Eureka and Lisbon Lemons, Emperor Mandarins, and Marsh Grape Fruit from buds supplied by the Bud Selection Society.

ORANGES

Propagated on Citronelle Lemon Stock, Sweet Orange and Trifoliata Stocks; commence bearing 2nd-4th year after planting.

2/- each, 21/- per doz., £6 per 100, where not otherwise priced.

LATE VALENCIAS and WASHINGTON NAVELS.—From buds supplied by the Bud Selection Society of New South Wales.

BERRI VALENCIA.

GOLDEN NUGGET NAVEL—early.

GROVERLEY NAVEL—for poor soils.

JAFFA—dwarf grower, early, sweet.

JOPPA—mid-season.

LATE VALENCIA—the best late.

LUE GIM GONG—late, hangs well.

MALTESE BLOOD—dwarf grower, late.

MEDITERRANEAN—late, mod. grower.

NORRIS EARLY—very early.

PAPERIND ST. MICHAEL—late.

PARRAMATTA—mid-season.

PINEAPPLE—mid-season.

ROBERTSON NAVEL—2/6. New.

RUBY BLOOD—sweet, red flesh.

THOMPSON'S NAVEL—market early.

WASHINGTON NAVEL—early.

WHITE SILETTA—very early.

MANDARINS

Propagated on Citronelle Lemon Stock and Trifoliata Stocks; commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting.

2/- each, 21/- per doz., £6 per 100, where not otherwise priced.

EMPEROR MANDARINS.—From buds supplied by the Bud Selection Society of N.S.W.

BEAUTY OF GLEN RETREAT—large.

CLEMENTINE (Thanksgiving Orange).

EARLY IMPERIAL—sweet, ripens April.

ELLENDALE BEAUTY—hangs well, late.

EMPEROR—mid-season.

FEWTRELL'S—early, sweet and prolific.

FAGAN'S BEAUTY—late, sub-acid flavor

GOLDEN SURPRISE—New, 5/- ea.

KING—late, hangs well.

MUSCIO—large, late.

OONSHII (Satsuma)—very early, seedless

PARKER'S—very early, good bearer.

RICHARD'S SPECIAL—worth trying, 3/-

SCARLET—early, heavy bearer.

SOVEREIGN—Glen Retreat Seedling.

THORNY—medium, good bearer, mid-season.

WALLENT'S—large fruit.

LEMONS

Propagated on Citronelle Lemon Stock, Sweet Orange, Trifoliata and Seville Stocks; commence bearing 2nd-4th year after planting

2/- each, 21/- per doz., £6 per 100, where not otherwise priced.

EUREKA and LISBON LEMONS.—From buds supplied by the Bud Selection Society of N.S.W.

Picked when turning light in color, or big enough and stored for some time, they become more juicy and thin-skinned than if left on tree to ripen. The tree is not quite as hardy as an orange. For full guidance in storing and curing, apply Department of Agriculture.

COMMON—rough skinned, hardy, early.

EUREKA (Sweet Rind)—one of the best.

IDEAL—New, resembling Lisbon.

KENNY'S PRIDE—very heavy cropper.

KNIGHT'S—fine skin, good quality.

LISBON—good shipper and keeper.

MEYER—will stand some frost.

PONDEROSA—very large, early 2/6.

VILLA FRANCA—profitable on deep, rich soil.

CITRONS

Propagated on Citronelle Lemon Stock. Commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting
2/- each, 21/- per dozen.

Mainly used for making candy peel; also makes a marmalade of strong Citron flavor; can also be used 3 parts Citron to 1 of Grapefruit to make a fine marmalade.

BENGAL CITRON—for preserving.

CITRON OF COMMERCE—candied peel

CITRANGEQUATS

Price, 2/6 each.

THOMASVILLE.—Another interesting citrus hybrid which is a cross between the citrange and the cumquat, producing on a vigorous upright tree large quantities of little orange-yellow fruits about

2in. in diameter, with greenish-amber flesh and an abundance of pleasantly flavored juice which makes one of the finest ades in existence. This variety is also exceedingly hardy.

CUMQUATS

Propagated on Citronelle Lemon Stock. Commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.
2/- each, 21/- per dozen.

Also available on Trifoliata Stocks.

Can be eaten out of hand, skin and all, but mostly used for canning, marmalade, and crystallising. Small fruits about one inch in diameter with a flavor peculiarly its own. Dwarfish growth. Early and prolific bearer. Makes fine tub specimens for ornamental purposes.

MARUMI (Round).—Small, yellow, hardy

NIEWA.—Roundish, larger than Marumi.

NAGAMI (Long).—Small, yellow, ob-
long.

LIMEQUATS

Propagated on Citronelle Lemon Stock. Commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting.

Price, 2/6 each, where not otherwise priced.

A fine small citrus fruit; a cross between the lime and cumquat; tree medium size of rapid growth, with small pointed leaves. Produces heavy crops of fruit for 5 to 6 months of the year. Unlike the lime, it is quite hardy and is not easily damaged by frosts.

EUSTIS.—Medium size, light yellow, skinned, firm, very juicy, almost seed-
flavour like that of the limes, thin | less, prolific bearer with good treatment.

LIMES

Propagated on Citronelle Lemon Stock; commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting.

2/- each, 21/- per dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Generally grown in warm humid climates, where lemons are not successful, and generally used for the same purposes. One of the most valuable citrus fruits for beverage purposes, because of their characteristic flavor and quality.

CALAMONDIN (C. Mitis)—early, small.

PERSIAN (or Sweet),—juicy, sickly sweet

EAST INDIAN—large, very juicy.

TAHITIAN—the best, very juicy.

GRAPE FRUITS

Propagated on Citronelle Lemon Stock, Sweet Orange and Trifoliata Stock; commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting.

2/- each, 21/- per doz., £6 per 100, where not otherwise priced.

MARSH GRAPEFRUIT.—From buds supplied by the Bud Selection Society of New South Wales.

The Pomelow or, as it is incorrectly called, the Grape Fruit, is very largely grown in America. The flavor is a peculiar bitter-sweet, and said to be one of the most beneficial of all fruit juices for improving the digestion. Is now becoming popular as a breakfast appetiser. Makes an extra fine marmalade, and is being largely canned in California.

DUNCAN—late, not seedless.

THOMPSON—good.

FOSTER—Rose-pink flesh.

MARSH—mid-season, best of all.

WHEENY—very juicy, high quality.

SEVILLES (or Bitter Oranges)

Propagated on Citronelle Lemon Stock; commence bearing 3rd-4th year after planting.

2/- each, 21/- per doz., £6 per 100, where not otherwise priced.

Mainly used for marmalades of various kinds, and can be used as a grape fruit.

SEVILLE COMMON—not seedless.

POORMAN'S—used in N.Z. as a grape-
fruit.

SEVILLE FLAT—large, round, smooth.

TANGELOS

Propagated on Citronelle Lemon Stock; commence bearing 2nd-3rd year after planting

Price, 2/- each.

New citrus fruits originated by the United States Department of Agriculture in crossing the Mandarin (Tangerine) and Pomelow, retaining the best qualities of their parents. Easily grown, early and extremely prolific bearers; extra fine for juice.

SAMPSON—early, do not pick until sweet

THORNTON—earlier than Sampson.

TINUERA—New, excellent flavor, 2/6 ea.

SECATEURS AND BUDDING KNIVES

WE HAVE A QUANTITY OF ROLL-CUT SECATEURS AND BUDDING KNIVES.

SPRAYS

WE ARE AGENTS FOR WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS SPRAYING MATERIALS AND CAN SUPPLY THESE IN SMALL AND LARGE QUANTITIES AT CITY PRICES

WE CAN ALSO SUPPLY DEFENDER, WHICH IS VERY EFFECTIVE FOR SNAILS AND SLUGS

ROSES

UNPACKING.—Plants usually arrive in good order. Unpack in sheltered place where drying winds cannot penetrate, dip the roots in water, and then cover with a wet sack until planted. If plants should arrive dry, soak the whole plant in tepid water for 20 minutes to half-an-hour (water should be so warm that you can hold your hand in it without feeling the heat much); and, if still withered, bury plant in soil, and keep the spot wet for two or three days, then take out and plant.

SOIL.—Almost any soil will grow roses, but a deep, rich, clayey loam is the best, and the deeper it is broken up the better, and if available incorporate any animal manure at the time of preparing soil, for if applied at planting time too near the roots, the chemical action of the manure may damage the roots or set up fungus infection. Newly-broken soil is often acid or sour; but some lime worked into the ground some weeks before planting corrects the acidity. Sandy soil requires heavy and regular manuring (preferably cow) for Roses to thrive well, for the more sandy the soil the poorer the plants grow.

POSITION.—Roses can be successfully grown where the location is not too much overshadowed by large trees, or where not shaded by buildings or fences for much more than half a day. An open situation, but sheltered from strong winds is best. Too much enclosure tends to mildew and weak spindly growth. On stiff retentive soils drainage should be attended to.

PLANTING DISTANCES.—The best effect in a rose bed is often lost by indiscriminate planting of the strongest growers mixed with weak ones. Small growers should be planted in front and the strongest growers in the middle or background. For dwarf roses, four feet apart is the minimum for strongest and 2 feet sufficient for small growers. Standards should be planted 6-8 inches deep, 4ft. to 6ft. apart, according to purpose required; the closer planting gives a mass effect, and wider planting allows for specimen sizes, and in windy positions tie firmly to a stake. Climbers on a trellis should be planted 8 to 12 feet, depending on whether covering quickly is wanted or not. Pergolas should be 6 to 8 feet high, the same width, and that distance from plant to plant.

ARRANGEMENT OF PLANTS.—The earlier method of planting beds and borders of mixed varieties, as diverse in habit, etc., as possible, is giving place to planting groups of a few varieties only with harmonising colors, which gives a more effective appearance to the garden, and allows sufficient flowers of the one color to decorate a vase or room.

PLANTING.—In loose or deeply broken up soil, plant dwarf budded roses so deep that bud, i.e., junction of stock and plant, is about one or two inches below the surface of soil. Depth of planting should be largely governed by the soil; on stiff, clay bottom, plant more shallow than on sandy or loose bottom. Too shallow planting makes them liable to blow over in wet, windy weather. Too deep planting in badly drained heavy soils tends to make them water-logged in wet weather. Before planting dip the roots in a puddle made of clay or soil and water; this will protect them from drying out so easily.

Make holes wide enough to spread out the roots naturally without bending them. Give the tips of roots a downward tendency. Cut back long, straggly roots and any that have been bruised in transit. If there is a long taproot, shorten this also.

Cover roots with finest soil you have to hand, and, when covered, tread down firmly, add more soil, then tread again. Fill up with soil and tread down once more, firmer still.

Planting in wet weather or when soil is waterlogged should be avoided, and do not plant if soil sticks to the spade; leave until dry and friable.

Do not put fresh manure in contact with the bare roots, but work it well into the soil about the tips of the roots, or leave manuring until plants have started to grow. If in windy place, don't fail to protect plants from wind until well established.

After planting remove all label strings to prevent injury.

PLANTING TIME.—Roses can be planted almost any time when weather is moist; but the best time is from March to August (inclusive). The sap begins to rise about the end of July in Cumberland, and if planted then or early in August, failures in transplanting are, with reasonable care, reduced to a minimum. Those planted in early Autumn often start before the Winter, but if not properly cared for may die back later. In cold climates either plant in March or April, or plant in August and September.

WATERING.—If soil is dry when planting, pour a bucket of water (more or less, according to the state of soil) into each hole, as half a bucket under the plant is better than two on top. Let water soak away before planting.

Avoid watering little and often after planting. If weather continues so dry that watering is necessary, make a hole close to the plant and give a good watering in the hole, and if necessary repeat at regular intervals.

Standard Roses require much more watering than bush roses when newly planted or during dry seasons.

MULCHING.—When planting in dry, windy weather, mulch with leaves, lawn clippings, grass, litter, etc., or, failing this, hill up the soil half-way up the plant, to act as a mulch; but if weather is wet, leave plant exposed from bud upwards till weather changes. Be sure and keep the surface soil loose around the plants. After heavy rain or watering the soil surface sets hard, and, if allowed to remain, may kill the plants.

MANURING.—Do not apply strong, stimulating or chemical manures to newly planted Roses; but when well established, Roses can use large quantities of manure. Fowl, pig, sheep or horse manure is best for stiff soil; cow manure for light; but any manure is better than none. B. & B. is very good, too. Farmyard manure is best applied in Winter, artificial or chemical manures in Spring, but manuring can really be done any time to established plants. When liquid manures are to be applied, if dry, give a soaking with water first. A good liming, say every 3 to 5 years, is advantageous, as it corrects acidity and liberates plant foods already in the soil, and wood ashes spread around tend to keep mildew in check.

FAILURES are sometimes reported, and may be due to too loose planting (most common cause), soil acidity, late frosts, water-logged, or too dry soil; excessive manuring at planting, in contact with roots; lack of cultivation after planting; excessive exposure of roots to the sun, wind and frosts. When the latter condition is evident, plants gradually die owing to evaporation from the exposed shoots, which are losing moisture that is not being replaced by the roots, whose activity is suspended by the low temperature. Nurserymen are often blamed for these troubles, but it must be noted that after the season is over the unsold stock is usually transplanted under most adverse conditions, and it is rarely that the losses are high.

SUCKERS.—Named kinds always show a reddish tinge in the young growths; leaves are seldom more than five to a stalk, and a good type dwarf rose always ends with a flower bud; but suckers sometimes shoot from the briar stock, and can usually be distinguished by the different colored growth, always with green or greenish-yellow leaves that are usually smaller, mostly seven to a stalk, and never produces a flower on its tip. When seen, remove soil around stem and pull suckers away with a twist, then replace the soil.

EVERBLOOMING.—The number of flowering periods can be increased by cutting the blooms with long stems, and when Spring flowering is over to get another

flowering by judicious watering, and liquid manuring. This can be repeated, depending on the length of Summer and the severity of Autumn frosts in colder climates.

CUTTING BLOOMS.—This should be done early in the morning just as the buds are about to open. Cut with as long stems as possible, and also cut to a leaf pointing outwards from the centre of the plant.

PRUNING.—The object should be to select a few strong, well-ripened shoots (the number depending upon the size and age of the plant). These shoots should be short-jointed and strong, and the nearer to the ground for dwarfs the better. All the unripened wood and all weakly shoots should be cut clean away. The remainder should be cut back according to the strength of the shoots or variety; the stronger they are the longer they should be left, care being taken to cut to an eye looking outwards. A light pruning may be given after the Spring blooming, but if flowers are cut with a long stalk this will not be necessary. Climbers should have all exhausted and feeble wood removed, and where too thick, thinned out and the long leaders shortened about one-quarter or one-third and the laterals cut to 2 or 3 buds. Winter pruning should be done in Cumberland about middle to end of July and where Spring is later or earlier accordingly.

DISBUDDING.—For exhibition Roses it is generally necessary to disbud to increase the size of flowers, and this is done as soon as the lateral buds are big enough to remove without injuring the main centre bud.

PESTS.—Keeping plants healthy and in good condition will help to check diseases. Rank and weakly growths are usually first to succumb. Avoid excessiveness in anything.

OWING TO THE WAR WE HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO IMPORT ANY
NOVELTY ROSES FOR THE 1942 PLANTING SEASON

ROSES — General List

Our Roses are budded on Rosa Multiflora and Rosa Odorata (American Noisette) Stocks, and we find these stocks give general satisfaction.

STOCKS.—Some confusion seems to exist in the correct name of Rosa Odorata, for as far as we can ascertain in Sydney it is known as "American Noisette"; in Melbourne, "Monthly Blush"; in "Adelaide, "Boursault"; and in Brisbane, "Manetti."

ORDERING.—Purchasers having limited knowledge of Roses are often disappointed through selecting varieties seen in show trays and dealers' windows, which are not average blooms grown under ordinary conditions, as dry Summers followed by good rains which produce abnormal flowers. Hence we recommend that prospective buyers either consult experienced gardening friends, or else leave the selection entirely to us, stating whether good all-round garden roses are required or exhibition kinds. In either case we will select the best varieties. Owing to the similarity in many of the names, and in order to avoid mistakes, purchasers are requested to write the names of varieties wanted clearly. Also please state distinctly whether it is Standard, Bush or Climbing plants you require, for the word Standard is often wrongly used to denote Bush plants.

SUBSTITUTES.—It is advisable to give a few supplementary names as substitutes, in case any of those ordered are sold out. Particularly towards the end of the season is that necessary. If you don't wish substitutes, please write "no substitute" on order sheet.

DESCRIPTIONS.—By experience and observation we make every effort to properly describe all Roses catalogued, but owing to the vast difference in soil, weather, elevation and aspect, we find it is impossible to give a description that will suit all localities and climates. Particularly is this so in the case of varieties with intense colour or varieties containing various shades of colour. In early Spring or on hot days, yellows will often come white and reds come pink. These varieties often appear to be untrue, but they should not be condemned on the one flowering, as in most cases the Autumn is the best time to judge of the correctness of the labelling. Vigorous, strong, poor at the end of each description refers to the growth of the plant.

PETALAGE varies considerably, and may be increased by disbudding and extra good attention. Semi-double varieties usually have more petals in Autumn and early Winter than in Spring and Summer, and often last well when cut; particularly those with thick, tough petals.

H.P.—HYBRID PERPETUAL.—This class is very hardy, with tall, vigorous, upright growth, and resists frosts better than the Teas; chiefly Spring blooming, and sometimes in Autumn; not ever-blooming, mostly fragrant.

H.T.—HYBRID TEA.—Originated in a class between H.P.'s and Tea, but the various classes have been so crossed and re-crossed that it is now difficult to classify correctly. Ever-blooming and hardy. This group is easily the most important, and includes most of the finest Roses embracing all colours and shapes.

M.—MOSS ROSES.—Only thrive to perfection in cold climates.

PER. PERNETIANA.—The most recent class of Roses; originating in a cross between Austrian Briar and an H.P., and is now being crossed with all other classes, so that it becomes increasingly difficult to classify correctly. Colours usually very intense, free flowering, growth strong in dry inland and cold mountain climates, but in warm humid climates inclined to die back. Very subject to Black Spot.

T.—TEA-SCENTED.—Almost evergreen, with glossy green foliage. Very free flowering, but more tender to frost, and are not as hardy as the H.P.

***THE VARIETIES MARKED WITH A STAR ARE SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED BY THE NATIONAL ROSE SCTY. OF NEW SOUTH WALES AS BEING MOST SUITED FOR GENERAL UTILITY PURPOSES.**

Price, 1/3 each; 15/- dozen; 25 plants, £1/8/-; £4/10/- per 100; packing included, Postage or Freight Extra.

These prices apply only when the full number is taken at one time, as 25 or 50 plants done up in one consignment are much less trouble than are the same number done up in several consignments. For larger quantities quotations on application. For those living near railway station, it is best to have them by train, as stronger plants can be sent and more weight allowed in packing.

ALEXANDER HILL GRAY (H.T.).—Lemon yellow, large, free, strong.

***AMBASSADOR (H.T.).**—Salmon pink sport of Talisman.

AMERICA (H.T.).—Rose pink, large perfect form, fragrant, mod.

***ANGELE PERNET (Per.).**—Bright orange, shaded Reddish apricot; large semi-double.

ANNA NEAGLE (H.T.).—Bright currant red; base of petals sunflower yellow; medium size, full, mildew-proof.

ANNE DREVET (H.T.).—High bud; deep golden, yellow back; inside glowing deep vermillion-red; striking. Vig.

ARIBAU.—Brilliant red; long pointed Buds; large double flowers, vig., fragrant.

AUTUMN (H.T.).—Crimson, scarlet and yellow, good form, large, fairly full, free, vig.

BARCELONA (H.T.).—Bud long, pointed; full, perfect form; deep carmine-crimson; scented.

BETTER TIMES (H.T.).—Large, double, fragrant, very free bloomer; crimson carmine.

***BETTY UPRICHARD (H.T.).**—Salmon pink, reverse coppery carmine; medium, good form, semi-double; free, vig.

BRASIER.—Vigorous, free, disease-resistant, long, red bud, with dark flames; the flower is glowing red.

***BRIARCLIFF.**—An improved Columbia, better shape; sweetly scented. Recommended.

***CALEDONIA (H.T.).**—Pure white, good form, mildew-proof, vig.

CATALONIA (Pernt.).—Vig.; large full flower, good form, perfumed; cardinal red, yellow at base of petals.

***CATHERINE KORDES (H.T.).**—Buds long, pointed; large, good shape; scarlet with dark shades of crimson; strong.

CHAPLIN'S TRIUMPH (H.T.).—Rich deep crimson with dark velvety sheen; buds, long, shapely, scented; free.

CHRISTOPHER STONE (H.T.).—Bright velvety scarlet, vig., disease-resistant, free, perfumed. Up to exhibition standard when full grown.

***COLUMBIA (H.T.).**—Rich peach pink, medium to large, fragrant, best in Autumn; free, lasts well. when cut, strong.

***COMTESSE VANDAL (H.T.).**—Buds reddish copper with golden bronze when fully grown; long pointed bud.

CONTESSA DE SASTAGO (Pernt.).—Bi-colored flowers. Vig., golden yellow bud, well formed bloom. Andrinop'e red inside. Fragrant.

***CRIMSON GLORY (H.T.).**—Large buds, full, well-formed; deep vivid crimson, shaded ox-blood-red, soft velvety nap; vig. Good exhibition and garden. Perfumed.

***DAILY MAIL SCENTED (H.T.).**—Rich velvety crimson, not full, large, free, fragrant, strong.

***DAINTY BESS (H.T.).**—Silvery pink with salmon flush, pretty coral stamens, sweetly scented, single, free, vig.

- *DAME EDITH HELEN (H.T.).**—Deep rose pink, very large, full, perfect form, old rose fragrance, uncertain grower, lasts well when cut.
- DICKSONS CENTENNIAL (H.T.).**—Deep glowing crimson, rich red and black shadings; long pointed bud, fragrant; strong.
- DICKSONS PERFECTION (H.T.).**—Shrimp pink, overlaid with madder orange; orange yellow base, sweetly scented.
- DON BRADMAN (H.T.).**—Silvery-rose shading to bright rose, heavily overlaid with coppery-salmon; free.
- DR. F. G. CHANDLER (H.T.).**—Bright crimson scarlet; bud long and pointed; flower large, high pointed centre; true old rose fragrance; strong, free.
- EARL HAIG (H.T.).**—Reddish crimson, large, globular form, full, fragrant, strong.
- ECLIPSE (H.T.).**—Long, pointed, deep gold bud, vig., free.
- EDITH KRAUSE (H.T.).**—Large, full, pointed; bud long; greenish white with red stripes on outside of petals.
- *EDITOR MACFARLAND (H.T.).**—Vig., disease-proof; large, good form; bright rose shaded salmon and capucine red; good.
- *E. G. HILL (H.T.).**—Dazzling scarlet shading to deep pure red; good form, fairly full, very free, vig.
- E. J. LUDDING (H.T.).**—Large, satin pink with coral red and salmon shades; full, well formed.
- ELITE (H.T.).**—Glowing rose with orange shading, richer in color than Pres. Hoover. Flowers double, well formed, fragrant.
- ELIZABETH ARDEN (H.T.).**—Free, pure white, perfect form; mildew-proof; strong.
- *ELIZABETH OF YORK.**—Rich shade of cerise pink; flowers of great brilliance. Recommended.
- ETERNAL YOUTH (H.T.).**—Large, double light pink flowers, heavily suffused orange salmon. Colour lasting; mod. fragrance; strong.
- *ETHEL SOMERSET (H.T.).**—Coral pink to shrimp pink, large, full, high pointed centre, free, fragrant, vig.
- *ETOILE DE HOLLANDE (H.T.).**—Dark red, stiff petals, good form, richly fragrant, very free; seldom blues or burns; the best garden red to date; vig.
- ETOILE DE FRANCE (H.T.).**—Crimson, large, sweetly scented, free, strong.
- FAIENCE (H.T.).**—Reverse of petals pure yellow;—inside coppery red, large.
- FASCINATION (H.T.).**—Rosy cerise shaded yellow, good shape; vig., free. Strong fruit scent. Recommended.
- FEDERICO CASAS (Per.).**—Large semi-double; red and yellow, very free, strong.
- FEU PERNET DUCHER (H.T.).**—Creamy buds marked with carmine, opening to rich yellow; edges lightly flushed with pink. Autumn flowers darker.
- FONTANELLE (H.T.).**—Large, yellow, good form, free, mod.
- *FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (Snow Queen) (H.P.).**—Pure snow white, large, well formed, free; can also be grown as a climber; a good white, very vig.
- FRED WALKER (H.T.).**—Buds coral red blooms glowing pink, coppery orange base, large, full, good shape; faint "Tea" perfume. Mildew proof.
- FRIENDSHIP (H.T.).**—Bright strawberry-red with brilliant scarlet undertone. Mod. full; good form; prolific; true old rose scent; free.
- *GAIETY (H.T.).**—Medium, Semi-double; orange, shaded Indian red; scarlet; free; strong.
- GARDENDIREKTOR NOSE (H.T.).**—Etoile de Holland color. Bud pointed, full; opens well in all weathers.
- *GENERAL MACARTHUR (H.T.).**—Bright crimson, large, full, rather flat, shaded scarlet, sweetly fragrant, very free, vig.
- GEORGES CHESNEL.**—Deep orange, fading to deep yellow. Good shape; colour intense, moderate growth.
- *GEORGE DICKSON (H.T.).**—Rich velvety crimson, large and full, rich fragrance, mildews, very vig.
- GEORGE SCHWARTZ (T.).**—Bright buttercup yellow, semi-double, beautiful buds; free, mod.
- GIRONA.**—Rose pink, yellow and red, somewhat like Talisman; vig., perfumed.
- GLOAMING (H.T.).**—Large buds, large, full flowers of soft satiny pink, fragrant.
- *GOLDEN DAWN (H.T.).**—Sunflower-yellow, flushed rose, good form, full; Tea scented; free, vig.
- GOLDEN DRUSCHKI (H.P.).**—Mildew-proof; large, full, clear golden yellow; fades.
- GOLDEN EMBLEM (Per.).**—Cadmium yellow, good form, free; dies back.
- *GOLDEN OPHELIA (H.T.).**—Golden yellow, medium, perfect form, free; one of the best yellows; vig.

GOLDEN TALISMAN (H.T.).—Large double, slightly fragrant, golden yellow blooms. A sport of Talisman with more petals. Recommended.

GRAND DUCHESSE CHARLOTTE (H.T.).—Bright tomato red, shaded with geranium red; large, full, well formed, lasting; long pointed bud; vigorous, resistant to diseases.

GRANAT (H.T.).—Velvety black-red bud; flower dark crimson; vigorous, highly recommended as it lasts well and stands the heat better than most red varieties.

GRENOBLE (H.T.).—Vig., disease-proof; flowers large, full, perfect form; brilliant scarlet color; perfumed.

***HADLEY (H.T.)**.—Dark red, large, full, good shape, very free, fragrant, vig.

HEINRICH WENDLAND (H.T.).—Deep golden yellow on reverse; vivid nasturtium red on inner face; buds large, pointed; vig.

HOME SWEET HOME (H.T.).—Rich velvety pink; good under artificial light, Full, true old rose perfume, free. Recommended.

***HOOSIER BEAUTY (H.T.)**.—Dark crimson, with darker veinings, fragrant, free, strong, seldom blues.

IRISH ELEGANCE (T.).—Bronzy orange, large, single, very free, good in Winter, decorative, vig.

***IRISH FIREFLAME (T.)**.—Buds orange, splashed crimson, large, single, free, fine in Winter, decorative, vig.

J. C. THORNTON (H.T.).—Glowing crimson scarlet. Vig., medium blooms; fairly free from mildew; recommended.

JOANNA HILL (H.T.).—Large, clear yellow, deepening at centre, good form, free, vig.

***JONKHEER J. L. MOCK (H.T.)**.—Carmine, changing to imperial pink, large, good form, lasts well when cut, fragrant, vig.

JULIEN POTEN (Per.).—Rich golden yellow, intensifying as flower ages; good form; free, strong.

K. A. VICTORIA (H.T.).—White, shaded cream, large, full, perfect form; one of the best creams; free, strong.

KARDINAL (H.T.).—Blackish red changing to fiery scarlet; large, full, free; scented.

KATHARINE PECHTOLD (H.T.).—Pointed bud, full flowers, coppery orange flushed with rose and gold. Sweet clove pink fragrance. Free.

KATHLEEN KENNEDY (H.T.).—Flower rich salmon-carmine flushed with cherry-pink and orange; well formed, Sweetly scented; free, large enough for exhibition purposes.

***K. OF K. (H.T.)**.—Intense vivid scarlet, large, semi-single, stiff petals, lasts well when cut, free, showy, strong.

***KOROVO (H.T.)**.—Large, full; color peach blossom and old rose; vig., free.

***LADY HELEN MAGLONA (H.T.)**.—Dark crimson, old rose perfume, large, full, good form, free, strong.

***LADY HILLINGDON (T.)**.—Rich apricot yellow, large, long bud; semi-double, free; one of the best; vig.

LADY MANDEVILLE (H.T.).—Deep cadmium yellow, flushed orange, with Indian yellow base; slightly fruity perfume. Mildew-proof.

LADY NUTTING (H.T.).—Good for exhibition, or for garden and house decoration; soft shell-pink; vigorous, healthy, free.

LADY MOYRA CAVENDISH (H.T.).—A red "Picture", bright strawberry red flushed crimson; free; disease-resisting.

***LAURENT CARLE (H.T.)**.—Velvety carmine, large, fairly full, good form, free, fragrant; one of the best; strong.

LEADING LADY (H.T.).—Flesh pink, flushed peach-blossom rose, large, full flower, conical form, scented, strong, free; disease-resistant.

LEMANIA (H.T.).—Red with blackish velvet sheen; exterior very deep red; large, full, good form; bud very dark. Vigorous disease-resisting.

LLEIDA (H.T.).—Large bi-coloured blooms. Outside of petal is yellow at the base flushed orange and red; inner face is bright orange red. Highly recommended.

LORD CHARLEMONT (H.T.).—Crimson, large, full, good form, no perfume; exhibition rose; mod.

***LORRAINE LEE**.—One of the most free flowering; disease-resistant; terra cotta pink color. Highly recommended.

LOUISE CRETTE (H.P.).—White, with creamy centre, very large, full, perfect form, good, very vig.

MABEL TURNER (H.T.).—Large, full, well-formed; high pointed centre, deep salmon-pink. Recommended; exhibition and good garden rose; tea scent. Vig.

***MDM. ABEL CHATENAY (H.T.)**.—Carmine rose shaded salmon, large good form, very free, fine buds; one of the best garden roses; vig.

MADAME BOLLAERT (H.T.).—Vermilion carmine shaded capucine red, very large, double; long coral-red bud, vigorous; disease-resistant.

***MDM. BUTTERFLY (H.T.).**—Pink, shaded gold and apricot, large, good form, fairly full, fragrant, free, strong.

MADAME COUIBES.—Yellow salmon with apricot centre, passing to coral gold; perfumed, strong, free.

MADAME HENRI GUILLOT.—Dark salmon pink, with orange glow, well built, high buds. Free, healthy, strong.

MADAME LOUIS LENS (H.T.).—Buds very long, pointed; pure white blooms, full; good exhibition and garden variety. Vig. Recommended.

***MDM. PIERRE S. DU PONT (H.T.).**—Long bud; large, full, sweetly scented; intense yellow shaded ochre; free, strong.

***MDM. SEGOND WEBER (H.T.).**—Rosy salmon, large, full, fine buds, good form, very free, strong.

MAJORCA.—Geranium red flushed orange; fragrant, a beautiful shaped bud, free, resistant to disease.

***MALAR ROS (H.T.).**—Strong, free. Large, pointed, full, perfect form; deep crimson, old rose perfume; good for any purpose; up to exhibition standard when well grown.

MAMAN COCHET (T.).—Rose, shaded salmon, large, very full, fine form, free, mildew-proof; vig.

***MARGARET McGREDY (H.T.).**—Deep currant red, reverse old rose, good form, large, full, free, vig.

MARY HART.—Red sport from Talisman, fragrant, vig., profuse, crimson-scarlet flushed orange to deep carmine.

MATADOR (H.T.).—Dark, scarlet crimson, silky sheen on reverse of petals, maroon shade on inside; highly perfumed. Disease-resisting.

McGREDY'S CORAL (H.T.).—Coral pink, overlaid salmon, shaded copper; large, pointed, good form, vig., free, resistant to disease.

McGREDY'S IVORY (H.T.).—Large, well formed flowers, creamy white merging into light yellow: free.

McGREDY'S PEACH (H.T.).—Creamy yellow tinged salmon; good shape, large, perfumed; vig., free, disease-free.

***McGREDY'S SCARLET (H.T.).**—Velvety scarlet, washed crimson; large, full, tea perfume; free, vig.

***McGREDY'S YELLOW (H.T.).**—Large bright buttercup yellow, scented, strong, disease-free.

***MEVROUW G. A. VAN ROSSEM (H.T.).**—Golden orange, shaded orange and apricot, good form, full, strong.

MISS AUSTRALIA.—Shell pink, shaded salmon at base; large, good form, scented; lasts well.

MOLLY SHARMAN CRAWFORD (T.).—White, large, full, good form, free, lasts well cut, mildew-proof, strong.

MOTHER'S DAY (H.T.).—White, faintly tinted pink, exhibition blooms, vig. healthy.

***MRS. BRYCE ALLEN (H.T.).**—Silvery rose, large, fine form, fairly full, flat-tish, perfumed, free, strong.

***MRS. CHARLES LAMPLOUGH (H.T.).**—Pale lemon yellow, large, full, fine form, free, opens badly at times, strong.

***MRS. CHARLES J. BELL (H.T.).**—Shell-pink sport of Radiance; a dainty color, fades easily; very free; vig.

***MRS. DUNLOP-BEST (H.T.).**—Reddish apricot, medium, full, fine form, free, good decorative, mildew-resistant, vig.

MRS. EDWARD LAXTON (H.T.).—Rose and flaming orange; free; disease-resisting.

***MRS. GEORGE SHAWYER (H.T.).**—Clear rose, very large, fine form, full, mildews badly, exhibition rose, strong.

***MRS. HAROLD BROCKLEBANK (H.T.).**—Creamy white, flushed rose, large, full, good form, free, good, vig.

***MRS. H. R. DARLINGTON (H.T.).**—Creamy white, very large, full, fine form, free, strong; good for exhibition.

***MRS. HERBERT STEVENS (T.).**—White, large, long bud, semi-double, very free; one of the best garden whites; lasts well; vig.

MRS. H. WINNETT (H.T.).—Bright red, large, full, perfect form, fragrant, free, strong; good exhibition.

MRS. MACKELLAR (H.T.).—Citron yellow, shaded primrose, large, high centre, free, strong.

MRS. OSWALD LEWIS (H.T.).—Canary yellow, outer petals edged flame; full, good form, strong perfume; vigorous; free; disease-resisting.

MRS. SAM McGREDY (H.T.).—Scarlet coppery orange, large, fine form, fairly full; strong, free.

***MRS. W. LENNON (H.T.).**—Large, carmine crimson, good form, very free, fairly full, fragrant, strong.

NONIN (H.T.).—Golden yellow tinted coral; large, full, fragrant; free.

NOTTINGHAM (H.T.).—Clear yellow, orange at base; lasting.

- NUMA FEY (H.T.).**—Rosy salmon with pale rose edges; large, good form, fragrant, vigorous, free.
- *OLIVER MEE (H.T.).**—Salmon pink, buds long and pointed, large, full, high centre, free, strong.
- OPHELIA (H.T.).**—Salmon flesh, shaded yellow, large, good shape, fairly full, fragrant, free, strong.
- *PICTURE (H.T.).**—Clear velvety rose-pink. Buds medium size, perfectly formed; growth sturdy and free.
- PHYLLIS GOLD (H.T.).**—High pointed centre; pure yellow; vig.; large, semi-double flowers.
- POINSETTIA (H.T.).**—Long pointed buds; large double shapely bright scarlet flowers; slight fragrance, vigorous, lasts well.
- PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER.**—Large, semi-double flowers with very variable colouring; inner petals old gold heavily flushed orange; reverse claret red flushed crimson and orange. Recommended. Free, vig.
- PRESIDENT MACIA (H.T.).**—Large full, fragrant, deep pink on outside, pale flesh on inside; free, vig.
- *PRISCILLA.**—Rich pink, blooms of magnificent size and shape.
- PROFUSION (H.T.).**—Carmine-lake with orange-yellow base, reverse rich coppery carmine; long pointed bud; full, fairly large, fragrant.
- QUEEN ASTRID (H.T.).**—Buds Persian yellow, open flowers, reddish apricot and bronze; large, fragrant. Strong, free.
- QUEENSLAND BEAUTY (H.T.).**—Pink sport of Golden Dawn. Rose pink on outer side of petals, yellow shade at base; free, vig., good.
- *RADIANCE (H.T.).**—Silvery pink, reverse carmine, large, fairly full, globular, fragrant, very free, mildew-proof; good for garden and cutting; vig.
- RADIO.**—General coloring is primrose-yellow; each petal is unevenly striped, sometimes splashed with brilliant carmine, sometimes with delicate rose-pink; fragrant.
- RAPTURE (H.T.).**—Medium, deeper pink than Mdm. Butterfly, fairly full, fine form, free, vig.
- RED LETTER DAY (H.T.).**—Brilliant scarlet crimson, large, semi-single, very free and showy, very vig.
- *RED RADIANCE (H.T.).**—Pure red, large, globular, fairly full, fragrant, very free, fine under artificial light, mildew-proof; good garden red; vig.
- REINE ASTRID.**—Attractive buds; fine shape; capucine-red on inside, golden yellow on reverse; free.
- *REVD. F. PAGE ROBERTS (Per.).**—Golden veined buff, reverse salmon, large, full, well formed, free, lasts well when cut, dies back, mod.
- *RICHARD E. WEST (H.T.).**—Deep yellow, paler on reflex, large, perfect form, free, not full, vig.
- ROME GLORY (H.T.).**—Described as a "Red Dame Edith Helen," but with a larger flower and stronger growth.
- *ROSELANDIA (H.T.).**—Rich golden yellow, medium, fine form, free, strong.
- *ROSE MARIE (H.T.).**—Clear rose-pink, large, fairly full, good shape, very fragrant, free, strong.
- ROTARY LYON (H.T.).**—Long bud; flower large, cup-shaped, double; outside yellow lightly shaded carmine; inside old-gold shaded carmine; fragrant. Vig.
- ROUGE MALLERIN (H.T.).**—Pointed bud brilliant red; full, high pointed centre; old Damask perfume; vig.
- RUBY MANWARING (H.T.).**—A sport of Betty Uprichard, retaining all the constitution of its parent; good form, richly colored.
- SARAH DARLEY (H.T.).**—Deep pure yellow heavily shaded copper; large, full, perfect pointed form, free. Disease resisting, fragrant.
- *SENSATION (H.T.).**—Velvety crimson, shaded dark crimson, large, full, fine form, free, fragrant, blues badly, vig.
- *SHOT SILK (H.T.).**—Bright cherry cerise overshot salmon-orange, good form, mildew-proof; free; medium size, fairly full, strong.
- SIGNORA P. PURICELLI.**—Brownish orange bud, opening to mixture of yellow and salmon; fragrant, double, free, vig. Known in America as "Signora."
- *SIR HENRY SEGRAVE.**—Primrose yellow, chrome base; intensifies with age; large, full, well formed flower, high pointed centre; free, scented.
- SNOW WHITE (H.T.).**—Sweetly scented, full large white rose, good form. Excellent for bedding as well as exhibition. Good.
- *SOUV. DE CLAUDIUS PERNET (Per.).**—Sunflower yellow, large, full good form, lasts well when cut; free, strong.
- SOUV. DE DENIER VAN DER GON (H.T.).**—Orange yellow shaded coppery red. Large, full, good form, perfumed, long pointed buds. Vig.

SOUV. DE GEORGES PERNET (Per.).
—Oriental red, shaded carmine and yellow, large, full, globular, free, strong.

***SOUV. DE H. A. VERSCHUREN (H. T.).**—Orange yellow, large, fairly full, good shape, free, vig.

SOUVENIR DE LLETTE (H.T.).—Long bud, medium snow white flower; large; free; fragrant. Excellent for cut flower.

***SOUV. DE MDM. BOULLET.**—Rich yellow, large, not full, long-pointed buds, free, vig.

STERLING (H.T.).—Long pointed buds; large, semi-double, fragrant flowers of a brilliant Killarney pink colour; vig., free. Highly recommended.

***SUNBURST (H.T.).**—Yellow, with orange centre, large, good form, fairly full, free, strong.

***SUNNY SOUTH (H.T.).**—Soft pink, flushed carmine, medium, semi-double, very free, fine decorative, vig.

***TALISMAN (H.T.).**—Rich shadings scarlet, pink, copper and yellow, color variable, sometimes colorless, medium cup-shaped buds; very free; strong.

TEXAS CENTENNIAL (H.T.).—Sport of Pres. H. Hoover; color blood red toning to cerise red in centre.

THE DOCTOR (H.T.).—Clear rose pink, keeps colour; mod. vigorous; fragrant; for exhibition; disease resisting.

***UNA WALLACE (H.T.).**—Cherry rose, large, full, fine form, fragrant, free, long stalks; good, vig.

VALSHEDA (H.T.).—Softest rose pink, large, full, and lasting; perfect form, free, true old rose perfume; vigorous.

VERA ALLEN (H.T.).—Light rose pink with Hydrangea-pink and cream on reverse; strongly scented; recommended.

VILLE de PARIS (H.T.).—Sunflower yellow, slightly tinted orange; faint tea perfume.

WALTER BENTLEY (H.T.).—Fine form; large blooms of coppery-orange; flowers of exhibition standard.

***WARRAWEE (H.T.).**—Long pointed clear rosy-salmon buds; inside silvery pink fading to lighter shades. Fragrant; vig.

WARRIOR (H.T.).—Crimson, large, semi-double, very free, good Winter flowerer, vig.

WHITE ENSIGN.—Pure white, slightly flushed cream at base of petals, very full, medium size, good shape.

***WHITE MAMAN COCHET (T.).**—Creamy white, tinted pink, large, very full, good form, very free, vig.

***WILLIAM MOORE (H.T.).**—Carmine pink shading to deeper pink as blooms age; large, full, perfect shape, high pointed centre; scented; vig.; free; mildew-proof.

WILLIAM ORR (H.T.).—Deep velvety crimson; large, full, perfect form, fragrant; free, vig.

WILL ROGERS (H.T.).—Flower double, lasting, intensely fragrant, velvety maroon-crimson, almost black at base of petals; vig.; free.

W. R. SMITH (T.).—White, tinged blush; large, full, good form, free, vig.

We can also supply:—Albert Maumene, Alezane, Ampere, Antinea, Carillon, Caroline Testout, Crested Moss, Delightful, Dickson's Bouquet, Dickson's Delight, Duchess of Sutherland, Duchess of Wellington, Edith Nellie Perkins, Effekt, Elli Knab, Emile Cramon, Francis Scott Key, Georges Paquel, Gerald Hardy, Gipsy Lass, Goldense Mainz, Golden State, Hugo Roller, Jacques Latouche, Jhr Mr. G. Sandberg, Juliette Van Beuningen, La France, La Parisienne, Lawrence of Arabia, Leontine Contenot, Luis Brinas, Madame Edouard Estaunie, Mdm. Edouard Herriot, Madame Jean Gaujard, Madame Joseph Perraud, Madame Lucien Perrier, Madge Whipp, Maison Pernet-Ducher, Marie Van Houtte, Max Krause, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Mrs. J. D. Eisele, Nigrette, Ninon Vallin, Olympia, Orange Glory, Oswald Sieper, Palacky, Paul Neyron, Penelope, Phyllis Gold, President Ferrier, President Van Oost, Princess Amedee de Broglie, Prince Bernhardt, Prince Camille, de Rohan, Ramon Bach, R.M.S. Queen Mary, Roger Lambelin, S. and M. Perrier, Senateur Potie, Silver Jubilee, Souv. of Stella Gray, Star of Queensland, Vainqueur, Venus (Moss), White Moss.

DWARF POLYANTHA

Sometimes called Baby Roses, due to the small size of the individual blooms. Usually the plants are dwarf and bushy, with the flowers borne in large clusters. Very free and continuous flowering. Suitable for borders, edging and massing where a blaze of color is required.

Price, 1/3 each; 14/- per dozen; 25 plants £1/5/-, packing included.

Postage or Freight Extra.

- AGNES KRUSE** (Hyb. Poly.).—Bright fiery red with a velvet shade; large flower.
- ***ALICE AMOS**.—Rosy pink, with white eye, single, free, vig.
- BETTY PRIOR** (Hyb. Poly.).—Dark carmine, large blooms, fragrant, strong, vig., disease resistant, free.
- ***CECILE BRUNNER**.—Pale salmon pink, good shape, small, full, free, strong.
- ***ELLEN POULSEN**.—Rose pink, large, semi-double, very free, good, vig.
- FIREBALL**.—Mixture of orange and flaming scarlet.
- FIREGLOW**.—Fiery orange red; one of the most brilliant colors seen amongst the Orleans type.
- GEORGE ELGER**.—Golden yellow, medium, good form, full, free, strong.
- ***GLORIA MUNDI**.—Glowing orange; outstanding; whether it burns or not, it is bound to be in demand.
- GOLDLACHS** (Golden Salmon).—Intense golden salmon, large, semi-double, free, vigorous.
- GOLDEN POLY** (H. Poly.).—Buds yellow cadmium with red stripes, open flowers buttercup yellow, fades to a yellowish white with lilac edges. Fragrant, free.
- GOLDEN SALMON SUPRIEUR**.—A glorified Golden Salmon. Color deeper and keeps its color much better under trying weather conditions.
- IDEAL**.—Scarlet crimson, large, free, semi-double, burns in sun at times, vig.
- JOAN ANDERSON** (Hyb. Pol.).—A sport from Mevr. Van Stratten Van ness; clear pink with deep pink on reverse of petals, crimped and waved.
- KATHERINE ZEIMET**.—Pure white, medium, semi-double, free, vig.
- ***KIRSTEN POULSEN**.—Medium size single flowers, bright scarlet; excellent for decorative work; flowers retain their color.
- LADY BRISBANE** (Rosa Indica).—Crimson; compact and free flowering. Recommended.
- LADY READING**.—Bright red, large, semi-double, very free, vig.
- MAMAN TURBAT**.—China rose, shaded peach; a very beautiful variety.
- MISS EDITH CAVELL**.—Scarlet crimson, large, semi-double, burns at times, vig.
- ORANGE TRIUMPH** (Hyb. Poly.).—Described as a dwarf-growing Paul's Scarlet with a distinct orange shading. Highly recommended.
- ORLEANS ROSE**.—Carmine pink, white centre, large, semi-double, very free, the best of this class; vig.
- ***PAUL CRAMPEL**.—Very like Goldlach's, but more intense color.
- PERMANENT WAVE** (Van Nes) (Hyb. Poly.).—Brilliant cochineal carmine; large, waved petals, half-full, fragrant, strong, free.
- POULSEN'S PINK** (Hyb. Poly.).—Large semi-double blooms, rose pink, with lemon yellow base; slightly fragrant; vigorous; resistant to disease.
- POULSEN'S YELLOW** (H. Poly.).—Large, semi-double; buttercup yellow; free. Buds rich orange yellow, flushed darker shades, opening to clear yellow which fades to almond white. Good.
- RUFUS**.—Intense self-crimson, large, does not discolor, semi-double, free, vig.
- SALMON SPRAY** (Hyb.).—Salmon pink, large, semi-double, free, lasts well, very vig.
- SPARKLER**.—Sparkling brilliant red. A great advance upon existing red sorts.
- SUNSHINE**.—Bronzy red and orange, fading to pale orange, strong.

CLIMBERS

Price, 1/3 each; 15/- per dozen; 25 plants £1/8/-; £4/10/- per 100; packing included.

Postage or Freight Extra.

True Climbers throw long shoots, but flower chiefly on the laterals, which are side shoots from the leading shoots. The main flowering period of Climbers is in the Spring, but sometimes they give a fair blooming in the Autumn if the weather is favorable. Many of the strong-growing sort (not in the Climbing list) can also be

trained as Climbers, and some in the Climbing list can also be grown as Bush plants. Such sorts as Sunny South, Marie Van Houtte, Red Letter Day, Warrior, and other strong growers suit well to train on low fences, etc. It takes longer time to cover the space, but gives more continuous flowering and less trouble in keeping order than actual Climbers; but they are unsuitable for covering large spaces. Climbers can also be grown in the border if grown on poles or tripods. Climbers seldom flower the first year after planting, but usually make long growths. The prefix Climbing is only used where there are dwarf roses of the same name; and many of these climbing sports are often irregular in their climbing habit, and until well established should not be shortened more than one-third, for if pruned severely may revert to the dwarf habit of growth. Those marked Pillar are not as strong climbers as the others.

- *BLACKBOY (H.T.).—Blackish crimson, shading maroon, large, semi-double, sweetly scented, mildew-proof, free.
- CLB. BETTY UPRICHARD.—A vigorous climbing sport of the most popular Rose.
- *CLB. COLUMBIA.—A sport from the well-known dwarf.
- *CLB. DAILY MAIL SCENTED (H.T.).—Strong growing sport of this rose, strongly fragrant; vigorous.
- CLB. DAME E. HELEN.—A climbing sport from the well-known dwarf.
- *CLB. ETOILE DE HOLLANDE.—Dark reddish crimson; differs from other red climbers as the flower stems are longer, making it a good cutter.
- *CLB. GENERAL MACARTHUR (H.T.).—A vigorous climber of the dwarf.
- CLB. GEO. SCHWARTZ (T.).—Very free, and flowers well in Winter; Pillar.
- CLB. GOLDEN DAWN.—Sport from the well-known dwarf variety.
- CLB. GOLDEN EMBLEM (Per.).—A sport of the dwarf, deep pure yellow; Pillar.
- *CLB. GOLDEN OPHELIA.—A sport of "Golden Ophelia."
- CLB. HADLEY (H.T.).—A sport of this well-known clb. rose. Pillar.
- CLB. HOOSIER BEAUTY.—A sport from the well-known dwarf.
- CLB. IRISH FIREFLAME (T.).—A sport of the dwarf
- *CLB. JONKHEER J. L. MOCK (H.T.).—A sport from the dwarf. Pillar.
- *CLB. K. A. VICTORIA (H.T.).—Free blooming, irregular climber. Pillar.
- *CLB. LAURENT CARLE (H.T.).—A strong sport of the dwarf.
- *CLB. LADY HILLINGDON (T.).—Deep orange yellow, free and good.
- CLB. LORD CHARLEMONT.—A climbing sport from the well-known dwarf.
- *CLB. LORRAINE LEE (T.).—Vigorous climbing sport from the dwarf variety, producing terracotta pink flowers.
- *CLB. MDM. A. CHATENAY (H.T.).—A strong, vigorous climber of the dwarf.
- *CLB. MDM. BUTTERFLY (H.T.).—A vigorous sport from the dwarf.
- CLB. MDM. EDOUARD HERRIOTT (Per.).—A good Pillar.
- *CLB. MDM. SECOND WEBER (H.T.).—A climbing sport of the dwarf.
- CLB. MEV. G. A. VAN ROSSEM.—Orange apricot and yellow. Clb. sport from dwarf of the same name.
- CLB. MRS. C. J. BELL.—A climbing sport from the well-known dwarf.
- *CLB. MRS. DUNLOP BEST.—A very vigorous climbing sport from the well-known dwarf.
- *CLB. MRS. G. SHAWYER (H.T.).—A strong climber of the dwarf.
- *CLB. MRS. H. STEVENS (H.T.).—Very vigorous sport from "Mrs. H. Stevens."
- CLB. OPHELIA.—Genuine climbing habit and producing even better flowers than the parent.
- CLB. PENELOPE (T.) (Rosen).—A strong climbing sport which originated on our nursery, and so far has shown good growth.
- *CLB. PINK M. COCHET (T.).—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf.
- *CLB. PRES. HERBERT HOOVER (H.T.).—Gold, orange and red. Clb. sport from the dwarf of the same name.
- *CLB. RADIANCE (H.T.).—A sport of this rose.
- *CLB. RED RADIANCE (H.T.).—A vigorous sport of the dwarf.
- *CLB. ROSE MARIE (H.T.).—A sport of this dwarf.
- *CLB. SHOT SILK (H.T.).—Rich salmon orange, cerise veined yellow; the bloom is larger than the dwarf.
- CLB. SOUV. DE CLAUDIUS PERNET (Per.).—A sport of the dwarf. Pillar.
- CLB. SOUV. DE GEORGES PERNET (Per.).—A sport of this rose. Pillar.
- *CLB. SOUV. DE MDM. BOULLET.—A climbing sport from the well-known dwarf.
- CLB. SOUV. DE THERESE LEVET (T.).—Dark crimson well shaped buds.

- ***CLB. SUNBURST** (H.T.).—A strong sport of the dwarf.
- ***CLB. TALISMAN**.—A climbing sport of the popular dwarf variety.
- ***CLB. WHITE M. COCHET** (T.).—A strong sport; good.
- ***CLOTH OF GOLD** (N.).—Sulphur yellow, large, good form, centre deeper, mildews badly at times, vig.
- COUNTESS STRADBROKE** (H.T.).—Large, good shape, fragrant, dark velvety crimson, fairly full, vig.
- ELEGANCE** (Clb. H.T.).—Large, double, china-tea scented flowers, open outer petals cream; heart of flower bright yellow. Resistant to mildew and black spot.
- ***FLYING COLORS** (H.T.).—Deep cerise, extra large, single, early flowerer, vig.
- FORTUNE'S YELLOW** (N.).—Bronzy yellow, shaded rose, large, loose, semi-double. Pillar.
- GOLDEN RAMBLER** (Easlea's).—Flowers large, in clusters; deep canary yellow with crimson splashes; true Rambler; fragrant.
- KITTY KINNINMONTH** (H.T.).—Bright carmine rose, semi-double, very free, mildew-proof, vig.
- MARECHAL NEIL** (N.).—Golden yellow, large, full, excellent form, fragrant, free, weak stems.
- ***MERMAID** (H.B.).—Sulphur yellow, large size, single, very free; good.
- ***MISS MARION MANIFOLD** (H.T.).—Scarlet crimson, full, good form, perfumed, gets bare of leaves at base at times, good.
- ***SACHSENGRUSS** (H.P.).—Flesh shaded rose, extra large, full, good form.
- ***WALTER C. CLARK** (H.T.).—Deep crimson maroon, large, fairly full, fine form, very fragrant, rarely blues.

CLIMBING BANKSIA, MULTIFLORA, WICHURIANA ROSES and THEIR HYBRIDS

Price, 1/3 each; 14/- per dozen; 25 plants £1/5/-; packing included.

Quite hardy, growing anywhere, and usually bear most of their flowers in one great burst during Spring or early Summer, at which time they are a fine sight; very vigorous; mostly small flowers, flowering in large clusters.

B., Banksia; M., Multiflora; W., Wichuriana; H., Hybrid.

- ALBA** (B.).—Pure white, small, mildew-proof, flowers early.
- ***AMERICAN PILLAR** (W.).—Rich pink, white eye, large, single, mildew-proof, showy.
- ***BLAZE**.—New, hardy, blazing color of Pauls Scarlet Climber, very vigorous; flowers on both old and new growth.
- ***CECILE BRUNNER** (M.).—Pink, a climbing form of the dwarf, fine bud.
- CLB. ORLEANS ROSE** (M.).—A climbing sport from the dwarf, free.
- CRIMSON RAMBLER** (M.).—Dazzling crimson, large, semi-double, mildews badly, full, vig.
- ***DOROTHY PERKINS** (W.).—Shell-pink, small, sweetly scented, one of the best; mildews; vig.
- ***EMILY GRAY** (W.).—Golden yellow, large, fairly full, mildew-proof, the best yellow available.
- ***EXCELSA** (W.).—Bright scarlet, large, full, mildew-proof.
- FORTUNIANA** (B.).—White, large, mildew-proof.
- GOLDEN CLIMBER** (Clb. H.W.).—Hardy climber; very large, fragrant, golden yellow blooms. Spring flowering only.
- HAMBURG** (Clb. Poly.).—Fiery scarlet red flowers; strong climbing habit, ever-blooming.
- HIAWATHA** (W.).—Brilliant scarlet, mildew-proof, flowers early; almost evergreen.
- LUTEA** (B.).—Buff, small, fairly full, mildew-proof, flowers early.
- ***PAUL'S SCARLET** (H.W.).—Vivid scarlet, large, semi-double, crimson, free.
- PRINCESS OF ORANGE** (Clb. Poly.).—Climbing form of "Gloria Mundi." Recommended.
- ROMEO**.—Deep red, double, good form. Excellent for button-holes and florists' work.
- SANDERS WHITE** (W.).—Pure white, the best white available, large.
- SHOWER OF GOLD**.—Vigorous; large trusses of double yellow blooms.
- TAUSCENDSCHON** (M.).—Rosy carmine, large flowers, semi-double, flowers in Autumn, vig.
- VIOLETTA** (M.).—Deep reddish violet blue, large clusters, fairly full.

STANDARD ROSES

3/6 each, 42/- per dozen

Ambassador
Better Times
Blackboy
Caledonia
Catherine Kordes
Columbia
Comtesse Vandal
Crimson Glory
Daily Mail Scented
Dame Edith Helen
Dr. F. G. Chandler
Editor MacFarland
E. G. Hill
Elite
Elizabeth of York
Etoile de Holland
Gaiety
General McArthur
Golden Dawn
Golden Ophelia

Hadley
Home Sweet Home
Hoosier Beauty
K. A. Victoria
Korovo
Lady Hillingdon
Laurent Carle
Lleida
Lorraine Lee
Mdm. A. Chatenay
Mdm. Butterfly
Mdm. Pierre S. du Pont
Mdm. Seg. Weber
Malar Ros
Margaret McGredy
McGredy's Yellow
Merv. G. A. Van Rossem
Mrs. Dunlop Best
Mrs. H. Stevens
Numa Fey

Oliver Mee
Picture
Poinsettia
Pres. H. Hoover
Radiance
Red Radiance
Rev. Page Roberts
Rose Marie
Rouge Mallerin
Shot Silk
Sir Henry Seagrave
Souv. de H. A. Verschuren
Souv. de Mdm. Boulet
Talisman
Texas Centennial
The Doctor
Una Wallace
Walter Bentley
Warrawee
William Moore

ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS

WE SHALL BE GLAD TO PROCURE ANY ORNAMENTAL
TREES REQUIRED

PLANTING HINTS

In every human activity opinions differ, so the following observations are meant for beginners, who often ask for a few hints as to proceedings, for it is of vital importance to give proper care and attention before and after planting if the best results are to be obtained.

UNPACKING.—Upon advice of despatch of trees, do not allow them to lie at the station or wharf, maybe exposed to sun, wind, rain or frost, but take delivery at the earliest opportunity, unpack, great care being taken to cut the outside ropes of the package so that the different sorts may not become mixed, then moisten the roots, and plant at once, if possible. If plants do not seem to be in good shape or are unsatisfactory, notify us at once, as it is to our interest as well as yours to have your stock reach you in good condition. Avoid unnecessary exposure, for the natural place for the roots is in the ground. If trees are dry and withered on arrival, bury roots and tops in moist earth for several days. If unable to plant, heel the trees in.

HEELING IN.—Dig a trench or furrow about a foot wide and six or eight inches deep, and length according to number of trees. If you have a large number to heel in, make the trench two or three feet wide. Dip all the roots in water and then stand the trees closely in trench, and shake fine loose soil well in amongst them, so as to cover the roots well; pack down firmly and water if soil is dry. Then fill in all the loose soil. Deciduous trees can be kept that way a long time without any detriment, but citrus or evergreens should not be heeled in longer than is absolutely necessary, and of these leaves should be cut so as to relieve the strain on the trees.

ASPECT.—Any average soil will grow fruit trees, provided it is well worked, but in selecting a site for an orchard an easterly to north-easterly aspect is best. However, in small gardens, where these conditions are not always available, good treatment will give satisfactory results. The matter of shelter for orchards, especially citrus, is important, as also drainage and convenience. The higher land will be easily drained should it be necessary to do so. On low-lying lands the cold air settles and frosts are more frequent, more severe, and later than higher up. Light sandy soils where potash constituents dominate generally produce finer skinned, heavier, better textured fruits than heavy black or clay soils, which usually have a high percentage of nitrogen tending to larger size, thicker skin and poorer color.

DRAINAGE.—It does not necessarily follow that elevated land is well drained, as drainage is through the subsoil, and the red and white clays, irrespective of elevation and contour of land, are too retentive for best drainage, unless it has a goodly mixture of gravel or small stones.

PREPARING.—If the land you intend planting is new, or has been lying undisturbed for years, plough it fairly shallow the first time, preferably when it is dry, rather than too wet; leave it for as long as you can to sweeten, then harrow it down, and cross-plough it double depth, i.e., subsoil, or plough two furrows deep. The plough in the bottom furrow should have the mouldboard removed, so as to only loosen the soil, and not bring it to the top. The deeper it is stirred the better. Land with loose or sandy subsoil will do without subsoiling (although we think it is profitable in all cases). New land is mostly acid, or sour, and trees (particularly citrus) don't take to it until it is sweetened. Roughly breaking it up and planting before it is ready (so as not to lose a season) is mostly a good way of losing a season, particularly if the weather sets in dry and windy.

VARIETIES TO PLANT.—If, as a commercial investment, a large area is being planted, we cannot too strongly emphasise the necessity of confining the plantation to a few well-tested varieties that are known to do well in your locality, and have proved a profitable investment. Frequently we hear orchardists regretting the error they made when first planting, in having too many varieties, and consequently they never have sufficient of any one sort to enable them to market in a satisfactory manner. Plant new and untried kinds for testing only, but in small home gardens the aim should be to plant so as to have a continuous supply of fruit throughout the season.

POLLINATION.—Many varieties do not crop as well if planted in a block by themselves as when other sorts, flowering at the same time (or slightly earlier), are planted amongst them. Both varieties should produce large quantities of pollen and should come into bearing at about the same age, and should be good commercial varieties. In new plantings it is advisable to plant four rows and then two of the pollinating variety should prove most convenient for all operations. In established orchards pollinators can be worked on limbs on the windward side of the trees, or every third tree in every third row can be topworked. Bees are usually considered the best pollenising agent, and one colony to an acre is considered a fair distribution. Failures in setting can also be due to frosts, heavy rains, or insect pests injuring blooms.

TIME TO PLANT.—Deciduous fruit trees, such as Peaches, Plums, Apples, etc., should be planted during May, June, July and August; and, in dry districts, it is advantageous to plant as early in the Winter as possible, always provided the soil is reasonably moist; for, although trees are dormant, the roots remain active. Evergreen trees, such as Oranges, Lemons, etc., can be planted at almost any season of the year; but late February, March and April are the best months for Autumn planting, and August, September and October for Spring planting. Only plant in Winter months in localities fairly free from frost. It is sometimes better to plant citrus, if land is ready, when weather is favourable than to wait for any certain set period, when adverse conditions may prevail.

POSITIONS FOR FRUIT TREES.—If the orchard is on the average fairly well drained slope, the highest parts should be allotted for Apricots, following on in succession in the order named down the slope with Peaches and Nectarines, Plums, Apples, Pears, Quinces, Persimmons, and Nuts. Where the citrus family are intended to be planted, they should never be planted where there is a possibility of stagnant water around the roots.

DISTANCE APART FOR TREES.—It is important for commercial planting to plant far enough apart for convenience in spraying, cultivation and other operations, so that when fully grown they will not shade and crowd one another. The usual distance is 20 feet, but in rich soils it may be necessary to space 22 to 25 feet, or even more, and in small gardens where water is always available, trees can be planted 12 to 16 feet apart, provided they are well treated and cared for.

STAKING.—Stake out in advance so that you can work the soil for about 3 feet around the stake, and have it in good order at planting time, especially for evergreens. If possible plant on southern side of stake to protect from sunburn, and when tying plant to stake, never enclose tree and stake in the same loop.

HOLE.—If you have many to plant, have the holes opened shortly before the trees arrive. Use a flat hoe or spade, and make holes 8 to 10 inches deep and about 2 feet in diameter. Holes should be as deep, or deeper, at sides than the centre. Be

careful not to dig deep holes for trees where the subsoil is stiff and will not allow the water to soak down. It is best to work the whole land at an even depth, as pot-holes under the trees cause the soil in the immediate neighbourhood to get sour; and only Quinces, Persimmons and Pears can grow in sour soil. Digging deep holes in hard, shallow ground and then planting in them will not give the best results unless the remaining land is worked to equal depth shortly afterwards.

ROOT PRUNING.—Tap roots are the long, coarse downward-tending roots, generally without fibres or small side roots. In shallow soil, or where subsoil is stiff and retentive, cut back the tap-root, or bend to one side. In deep soil, or where the subsoil is porous, let it remain in its natural position. Some trees have hardly any tap-roots at all. Cut the jagged ends of all the larger and lengthy roots, and any that are bruised and damaged in transit, smooth and clean with a sharp knife, so that when the tree is placed in position the roots will assume a natural position.

DEPTH OF PLANTING.—A safe rule is to plant about same depth as tree stood in the nursery; that can be seen by the lighter color of the bark where the soil covered it. Citrus and stone fruits are most liable to gum, and should not be planted deep on shallow clayey soils. Walnuts, Persimmons and Pears should be planted two or three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery, and the tap-root of the three last-named planted full depth straight down. If you have any difficulty in judging where the ground line is after hole is open, put a chalk mark on the stake before opening the hole.

FILLERS.—Where Pears, Apples, Walnuts and other sorts that take a few years before bearing commercially paying crops are planted, many plant an extra tree in between each permanent tree, but such fillers should only be quick-growing and early-cropping kinds, such as Japanese Plums, Peaches and Passionfruit. Rightly handled, they will often pay the working expenses of the orchard until the permanent trees come to payable age, but the fillers should not be allowed to remain so long that they injure the permanent trees by encroaching on them. The reasoning is that the extra cost is only the purchasing price of the filler trees, as the cost of working is no more than if only permanent trees are planted. The fillers should be planted in rows with the permanent trees, so as to allow a clear land between the rows one way for cultivation purposes. Of course, where the intervening space is used for berry bushes or vegetables, fillers would not be advantageous. But hay, grain crops and pumpkins seem very destructive to young trees, except perhaps in very rich deep soil.

PLANTING.—Don't take out too many trees at one time. Roll a wet bag around the roots. In windy or hot weather see that all roots are kept moist while you are operating; carry a kerosene tin or bucket of water with you, and dip the roots of each tree in the water just before you plant it. As the roots of each tree vary in depth, you may in some holes have to fill in soil before putting in the tree, or it would be too deep; or you may have to scoop out a little soil for the deeper roots. Fill in some of the finest soil, and try to distribute the roots as evenly as their position will allow, and press the soil well in amongst the roots near the main stem, and put your fingers under the topmost roots and pull them up out of the soil, and outwards, so that only the lower roots are covered in the first lot of soil you put in. Then fill in more soil, and proceed in the same way until all the roots are covered and lay well embedded, and at different depths; always see that the soil is set firm around the main stem of the tree. Then with your foot press the soil down firmly. Unless the soil is very wet and heavy, you can hardly plant too firm (too loose planting has killed thousands of trees). Finally fill in the rest of the soil and leave surface loose. Tie the trees firmly to the stake, but cross each tie between the stake and the tree, or insert some grass or soft material to prevent the trees from chafing. If possible avoid planting when extremely wet or during high drying winds. In districts where frosts are severe enough to loosen the soil around newly planted trees, we would suggest treading the soil firmly every time this occurs, otherwise the plant may die through being dried out by the loose soil.

PLANTING BALLED AND POTTED TREES.—Dig holes large and deep enough to admit the ball of earth. Soak the ball thoroughly before planting, and then place in the hole about one or two inches below the general surface level. Do not disturb the ball of soil and roots unnecessarily. Then fill in with well pulverised soil around the ball, press firmly, then water, and when soaked away, fill in balance of soil. Watering right on the ball is essential so that the moisture will penetrate through the ball of earth until the plant is established. If in paper pots merely lift out.

TREES TENDER TO FROST should be planted when weather is warm and moist, either in early Autumn or Spring, and protected during the first three Winters. Many kinds may be successfully grown in districts otherwise unsuitable, as mature trees will stand more frost than young trees.

RECORDING.—Remove all labels from trees so that they will not cut the limbs. Use architect's cartridge paper or blue print for a permanent record or map of the names and varieties planted for future reference.

WATERING.—Deciduous trees, if planted in time, seldom need watering. Should the Spring be so dry that it is wanted, dig a narrow hole close to the tree, and pour the water in the hole. Let it soak away, fill, and then mulch well, but do not press soil down which has been recently watered, as this tends to make the soil hard. Evergreen trees, in dry weather, need watering at planting. If the soil is very dry, put the water in either before you plant or just when the roots are covered. If you have to water them later on, treat as described above for Summer fruit. Nut trees seem to do better when regularly watered the first two years.

CULTIVATION after planting is necessary to ensure successful results. Many failures are caused by planting in soil where it is too wet, or not stirring it up and airing it after a very heavy watering or rains. Do not neglect your trees by growing crops of cereals, grasses, vegetables, etc., right up to the young trees, for in dry weather such trees have absolutely no chance at all to do well, as the crop takes all the moisture. Newly planted trees should have a space of at least 4 feet all round quite free of other growth, and be cultivated 2 or 4 inches deep about three to five times the first Summer, by hoeing or shallow forking, but if properly mulched they will not require so much attention. Soil worked too wet packs together and excludes the air, and that destroys the bacteria life; consequently the plant does not thrive in it. Plants in such soil look quite well until the Summer heat begins, when they generally turn yellow and gradually die. Stirring the soil often, and getting it into good condition around the roots, will often avert failure. White ants destroy more young trees than is generally suspected.

As the Spring comes along, generally with drying winds, it is necessary to keep the soil loose and friable around each plant, and plants planted during wet seasons or in heavy soil should be particularly attended to, as it is likely that such soil has become doughy or cakey and does not allow any air to circulate through it, and without a given quantity of air around the roots the bacteria life is inactive, and sickly or dead plants result.

MULCHING is spreading either bush scrapings, leaves, stable manure, straw, grass, reeds, hay, bark or sawdust around each tree for about three or four feet from the base of the tree, and from one to three inches deep. It is particularly beneficial in dry windy weather, as it prevents the moisture in the covered ground from escaping so quickly and maintains a more equitable temperature about the roots. It is preferable that mulching takes place before hot dry weather sets in. Should mulching material not be available, the next best—if weather is unfavourable—is to hill up loose soil about each tree four to six inches deep, and keep such hills well worked and loose. Wherever the surface soil is allowed to remain hard and crusty the moisture dries out very quickly. Citrus and other Evergreen trees seem to get away better with this extra attention.

BREAKWINDS.—If your land has not a natural breakwind, it is a decided advantage to plant one on the side of the prevailing wind (this is generally west). The quickest growing and most effective is *Pinus Insignis*, which, although a shallow rooter, does not seem to affect fruit trees. Other trees used for the same purpose are Loquats (for warm districts), Sugar Gums, Blue Gums, *Tristania*, Pecans, Cupressus, *Torulosa*, and Walnuts. (See special list.)

MANURING.—On rich soils manuring at planting is not advisable, but on poorish soils a couple of handfuls of fertiliser is always beneficial, for it gives the tree a quick start. Spread it in the hole, and mix it in the soil before planting. On no account use manure in direct contact on the bare roots or too thickly near the barrel of the tree. Or you can leave the manuring until the tree has become established and started growing, when you can spread it around the surface of the ground and hoe it in. Bearing trees are best manured in late Winter or early Spring. For Citrus it is often advisable to give a light manuring in early Autumn as well. Green manuring is advantageous in supplying humus to the soil.

For old bearing trees a top-dressing with new soil is specially beneficial, especially on shallow soils. Nitrogen is a stimulant generally credited with promoting the growth and also deepens the foliage color; deficiency is indicated by stunted growth and yellowish, sickly foliage. Phosphoric acid supposedly stimulates maturity in growth, hastens the ripening of fruits, encourages root development, and aids in the use of other ingredients. Potash is credited with developing the woody part of the stems, the fleshy part of fruits and assists in the formation of starch.

LIME is generally not regarded as a manure, but has both a chemical and mechanical action in the soil, and renders the other plant foods more effective and corrects acidity, but is more or less inactive in soils deficient in phosphates. Supposedly matures the growth earlier; makes the fruit buds more robust, tending to heavier crops.

PRUNING FIRST YEAR.—To secure the best results, it is necessary to cut all deciduous trees back the same season as they are planted. If the tree is a single rod, cut it off about 15 to 18 inches (about knee high or thereabouts) above the ground (more height can be given if you wish, but low set trees are best). If tree has a head—as most of them have—remove all but three to five of the best situated branches, and cut the selected ones back to within 6 to 8 inches from where they join the stem. See that you cut them over an outward pointing bud; but if the limbs sit so that one side wants filling, see that the bud you cut over points in the direction of the gap you want filled. The best plan is to plant your tree unpruned, and leave the head on until the Spring, just as the sap is rising. The roots seem to be more active if head is left till Spring than if cut at planting time.

SUMMER TRAINING OR PRUNING.—The first Summer the trees generally do not grow enough for Summer pruning. But should the growth be sufficiently strong, then treat as described below. In the second and third years the growth is generally strong enough to benefit by Summer pruning, hence as soon as the leading shoots have reached the point where you wish them to branch, usually about 12 to 20 inches long, depending on variety, pinch the soft tops off with your fingers, for this forces the growth to branch again without checking the flow of sap. Don't leave them grow long and wood hard before you touch them, as that often retards their growth, particularly if weather is dry. The aim of Summer pruning is to make strong limbs branch into good shape, so as not to sacrifice too much growth when Winter pruning. Do not do any Summer pruning so late that there is not a good chance of good growth afterwards.

PRUNING is essential for good fruit, and to grow a tree that will carry good crops later, hard cutting may be necessary in the early life of tree. When that objective has been obtained, then modify the hard cutting so that the energy of the tree makes fruiting growth instead, and when the tree has begun bearing only prune sufficiently to renew the fruiting growth as required by the tree. It must be noted that Apples, Pears, Cherries, Apricots and English Plums bear most fruits on the spur growth, consequently are slower in bearing than Peach, Nectarine and Japanese Plum, which mainly bear on the last season's growth, so it is necessary to prune accordingly. For irregular bearing trees we would suggest the long Leader system or some form of it to improve the bearing. For full guidance in pruning apply to the local Fruit Inspectors or to the Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

FROST PROTECTION.—The handiest protection is by placing boughs of trees, cane, or cornstalks, etc., firmly into the ground in a circle around the tree, or tall stakes placed in such positions that a covering of bagging or cloth can be thrown over on each occasion frost threatens. In very frosty localities it is always advisable to hill up the soil a few inches around the plant, for, in the event of the top being frozen and killed, sufficient is left to enable the plant to re-establish itself.

PROTECTING TREES.—If trees are planted where animals are likely to damage them or nearby roadways where they are likely to be damaged by vehicles, it is advisable to erect tree-guards around them if the best results are to be expected, for damaged trees are often spoilt in shape, becoming hidebound and stunted, and often delayed in coming into bearing.

SPRAYING.—It is not necessary to spray newly-planted deciduous trees, but it is an additional safeguard against infection. The best spray for this purpose would be Lime Sulphur or a coating of whitewash containing a little crude carbolic helps to prevent sunscald and attacks from borers. Very few plants exist that do not in some manner furnish food for something else, hence most trees, plants, etc., are subject to

attacks from insects, scale, and fungi. For control and full guidance see Bulletin 72, issued by Department of Agriculture, or Local Fruit Inspectors.

THINNING FRUIT.—To get the best color and size in fruit it is necessary to thin out the fruit on such heavy croppers as Trivett's Apples, many of the Japanese Plums and some Peaches, as some years they set more fruit than they can bring to maturity in first-class fruit, and if allowed to carry more than is reasonable, the tree gets a setback, and takes one or two years to recover its normal strength to carry another good crop. Judicious thinning tends to more even annual crops, less labor in picking and grading, and prevents breakage of the limbs. A light dressing of quick-acting fertiliser, such as Sulphate of Ammonia, with a little Muriate of Potash, just after the fruit has set, helps to bring a very heavy crop on, but it does not bring as good grade fruit as thinning, and if weather remains dry the fertiliser is more or less inactive.

STORING AND PICKING.—Late Pears and Apples are best if allowed to remain on as late as possible, as the fuller the maturity the better the keeping; observation will show that, when fruits part readily from the spurs, they are ready to pick, and doubt can be determined by cutting a few fruits, and, if pips are brownish color, they are fit. Shrivelling sometimes occurs, and may be due to picking too soon, or storing in too dry an atmosphere. Where suitable sheds are unavailable small quantities may be stored in boxes in such materials as dry, clean chaff, sand, bracken, and special wrapping paper. Early kinds are best used direct from the tree, as their season is soon over. For full guidance, apply to Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

TOP WORKING.—This is often done to save time and so change unsuitable kinds into more profitable ones. Some prefer to cut hard back and then graft the required variety on the top of the stumps; but we think surer and better results can be secured by cutting back to stumps in the Winter or early Spring, and then leaving 2 to 5 of the strongest shoots on each stump to be budded the following Summer or Autumn.

FRUIT SPLITTING sometimes occurs with various fruits, and is usually attributed to a sudden acceleration of sap, and generally follows rainy periods.

GRAFTING WAXES.—(a) For Root Grafting, 4lb. of resin, 2lb. of beeswax, 1lb. of mutton tallow, or linseed oil, 1 pint; dissolve over a slow fire, and apply warm with a small brush. If necessary to apply this with the hands, it is best to keep them well greased, so as to prevent the wax sticking to them. (b) For Open Air Grafting: 1lb. beeswax, 2lb. resin; melt resin first, then add the beeswax; when these have melted and mixed, allow them to cool until beginning to thicken, then add denatured grain alcohol $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, and stir until wax becomes a golden yellow color. (c) Liquid Wax: Resin 1lb. beeswax 1oz. turpentine 1 tablespoonful, alcohol 5oz.; resin should be melted, removed from the fire, tallow added and liquids stirred in gradually; this mixture remains fluid; then bottle and apply with brush, or use parafin wax, which can be bought at any store.

MANURE FORMULA.—Any vegetable matter is suitable—old grass, bracken, straw, maize stalks, inferior hay, etc. Much water is necessary to ensure that the stack is kept in a moist condition, and if such cannot be applied the stack should be built with a somewhat hollow centre to absorb the rainfall of which probably should approximate 25 to 30 inches per annum. Less rain or drouthy periods prolong the decay process, which should be fairly complete in six months or less with warm weather and ample moisture. Layers about 1ft. deep of vegetable matter may be laid in a pit for preference, otherwise on bare land, and then sprinkled with a mixture of 67lb. Sulphate Ammonia, 23lb. Superphosphate, 60lb. Carbonate of Lime, or very finely ground limestone per ton of vegetable matter; then more vegetable matter, etc. If the straw, etc., is loose or open, the Sulphate Ammonia may be only occasionally applied as the stack is built. If not a large stack, then if applied at the top it will carry through in solution.

Approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons of straw, etc., will make 10 tons of stable manure—moisture mainly making up the extra. If dairy urine is available a 10 per cent. dilution is believed to be equal to the Sulphate Ammonia, which may therefore be omitted. (The addition of lime is necessary to prevent a too acid condition being created in which the bacteria will not thrive.)

INSECT PESTS AND REMEDIES

SPRAYS.—WE ARE AGENTS FOR WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS' SPRAYING MATERIALS AND CAN SUPPLY THESE IN SMALL AND LARGE QUANTITIES AT CITY PRICES.

APHIDS.— $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Nicotine dust, Nicotine Sulphate (40 per cent.) home-made tobacco extract, soap solution.

APPLE LEAF-HOPPER.—Nicotine Sulphate (1 pint to 75 gallons). Spray all parts of fruit and foliage, particularly the undersides of the leaves, before hoppers become winged. This spray may be combined with either the calyx spray or one of the later applications of Arsenate of Lead for control of Codling Moth. A second application may be necessary about 4 weeks after the first.

BEETLES.—Lead arsenate dust 25%-50%, lead arsenate spray (3 oz. to 4 gal.), hydrated lime, hydrated lime and tobacco dust, calcium arsenate dust 10%-25%.

BLACK OR BROWN SCALE.—Fumigation, miscible oil sprays, when scales are immature.

BORERS IN FRUIT TREES—MOTH BORERS.—Remove mass of webbed material and then insert a piece of pliable wire into tunnel and twist around. Inject a few drops of kerosene into tunnel to cause caterpillar to crawl out. Plug tunnels afterwards with grafting wax.

BEETLE BORERS.—Extremely difficult to control, especially if infestation of long standing. Cut off infested limbs and burn. Where holes are seen the grubs may sometimes be killed by inserting a piece of pliable wire. Paint bark with bluestone paint as a deterrent to egg-laying adults early in Spring and Summer.

CODLING MOTH.—Control measures are compulsory under Plant Diseases Act. See "Insect Pest Leaflet No. 9," issued free by Department of Agriculture, New South Wales, for full particulars.

COTTONY CUSHION SCALE.—Miscible white oil, 1 in 40.

CUTWORMS.—Poison bran bait. Scatter bait along rows or broadcast through the crop late in the afternoon.

DICKY RICE WEEVIL.—Band the trunks of the trees with a sticky tree-banding material. Where the trunks are not shaded by foliage tie a strip of grease-proof paper round the trunk on which to apply the material. Prune lower branches to at least 6 inches from ground. Destroy weeds. Banding to be 2in. wide and from 1-16in.-1-18in. thick and completed by 1st of August.

ELEPHANT BEETLES.—See Borers in Fruit Trees.

FOLIAGE-EATING INSECTS.—Arsenate of lead dust, arsenate of lead spray, calcium arsenate dust, lime and tobacco dust

FRUIT FLY.—Control measures are compulsory under Plant Diseases Act—see "Insect Pest Leaflet No. 11," issued free by the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, for full particulars.

FRUIT TREE ROOT WEEVIL.—Band trees as for Dicky Rice Weevil. Banding to be 3in. wide and completed by middle of July. Collect and destroy weevils which congregate on trunk. Prune lower branches to at least 6in. from ground. Destroy weeds.

GRAPE VINE SCALE.—Miscible Oil in 1 in 40 when vines are dormant.

GRAPE VINE MITES.—Lime-Sulphur 1 in 10 in late Winter before buds begin to swell.

HARES OR RABBITS EATING BARK OF TREES.—Paint bark with Sulphonated Oil. (SULPHONATED OIL is composed of 1 part of SULPHUR and 9 parts of LINSEED OIL (by weight). The mixture, which may be prepared as follows, should preferably be prepared outdoors, care being taken that flames do not come in contact with the materials. Heat the Linseed Oil until smoking hot (470°F.). Set it outdoors and then slowly sift the Sulphur into the hot oil while stirring. The mixture will become hotter until all the Sulphur has dissolved. When cool, the mixture is ready for applying to the trees with a brush.)

MAORI.—A reddish-brown discolouration on the skin of citrus fruits caused by mites. Lime-Sulphur 1 in 50. Spray when fruit about 1 inch in diameter.

MITES.—Lime-Sulphur, atomic sulphur, sulphur dust, and sulphur dust mixed with an equal quantity of either hydrated lime or kaolin.

MUSSEL SCALE.—Fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas, miscible oil spray 1 in 40.

OLIVE SCALE.—See Black or Brown Scale.

PEACH APHIDS (Black).—In Summer, Nicotine Sulphate (40%) 1 pint to 75 gal. water plus 3lb. soap. Winter control: During dormant period, miscible oil spray diluted 1 part in 25 parts of water. If lime-sulphur is to be applied for leaf curl on peach or nectarine the oil should be applied first and the lime-sulphur about 3 or 4 weeks later. Lime-sulphur (Winter strength) 1 in 7 to 1 in 10 and nicotine sulphate 1 pint to 75 gals. may be combined as an asphicide and fungicide.

PEACH APHIDS (Green).—In Summer, Nicotine Sulphate and soap solution. During Winter, in the colder districts where eggs are produced, spray with tar distillate 1 in 35 about middle to end of June when trees are dormant to kill overwintering eggs laid around base of buds. On no account should tar distillate sprays be applied when the buds are commencing to burst.

PEACH-TIP MOTH.—Cut off and burn infested tips in early Summer, bandaging destruction of infested fruit and general orchard sanitation.

RED SCALE.—Control measures are compulsory under the Plant Diseases Act—see "Insect Pest Leaflet No. 22," issued free by N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, for full particulars.

RED SPIDER.—Sulphur dust, atomic sulphur, lime sulphur.

ROSE SCALE.—Fumigation, miscible white oil spray 1 in 40.

RUTHERGLEN BUG.—Pyrethrum dust, Pyrethrum dust mixed with an equal quantity of 2½ per cent. nicotine dust. Lime dust, Smudge fires. On weeds only, strong oil emulsions.

SAN JOSE SCALE.—When trees are dormant, Miscible Red Oil 1 in 20 on Apples and Pears. Lime-sulphur (Winter strength) on Peaches.

SCALES (Citrus).—Resin emulsions, miscible oils, soda solutions, fumigation, lime-sulphur.

SLATERS.—Dust haunts with boracic acid. Avoid dusting foliage. Lightly boiled and sliced potatoes dusted with Paris green or Arsenate of lead as baits.

SLUG (Pear and Cherry).—Arsenate of lead powder 1lb. to 40 gal. water. On cherry trees it is inadvisable to spray except when the fruit is very small.

SNAILS AND SLUGS.—Poisoned bran baits, arsenate of lead spray or dust. Lime and tobacco dust, clean cultivation.

THRIPS.—Pyrethrum dust. Kerosene emulsion.

WHITE ANTS.—Full particulars on application.

WHITE LOUSE SCALE.—Lime-sulphur 1 gal. in 9 gal. water, avoid fruit. Miscible red or white oil 1 gal. to 40. Severe infestation may need fumigation. Trunk and limbs should be sprayed during Autumn from the inside of the tree outwards, to wet limbs and twigs.

WHITE WAX SCALES.—Fresh washing soda or soda ash. Apply during March, preferably late March. 1½lbs. fresh Washing Soda dissolved in 4 gals. of water.

WOOLLY APHIS.—Alphelinus Mali. The woolly aphis parasite, eliminates spraying for this trouble. Apply to Department of Agriculture for colonies of this parasite.

RATES

SINGLE PACKAGE RATES, GOODS TRAIN, FOR NURSERY GOODS

This rate is much cheaper than stamped parcel rates, but is not so quick or reliable. Freights are the same if paid on arrival, except unattended platforms, which must be prepaid. Minimum weight, 14lbs.; maximum weight, 140lbs

Miles	Package not exceeding 60 lbs.	61 lbs. and not exceeding 90 lbs.	91 lbs. and not exceeding 112 lbs.	113 lbs. and not exceeding 140 lbs.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Up to 50	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
51 to 100	1 4	1 4	1 9	2 1
101 to 200	1 9	2 5	3 1	3 5
201 to 300	2 1	3 1	3 10	4 6
301 to 400	2 5	3 5	4 6	5 2
401 to 500	2 10	3 10	4 10	5 11
501 to 600	3 1	4 2	5 2	6 3
Each additional 100 miles	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4

PARCELS POST

This way of despatching is suitable for those living a long distance from the railway. We can always select small trees or cut hard back for such orders. Six Rose Plants weigh 2 to 3 lbs., 12 Rose Plants weigh 5 to 7 lbs., and 10 Fruit Trees would weigh about 7 to 10 lbs. packed, according to size

WEIGHT		SCALE 1	SCALE 2	SCALE 3	SCALE 4
Over	Up to	Within 30 miles of Office of Posting.	Within the State, but beyond 30 miles of Office of Posting.	To an adjoining State as explained in the Post Office Guide.	Elsewhere within the Com'wealth.
—	1 lb.	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3
1 lb.	2 lb.	0 9	1 0	1 6	2 0
2 lb.	3 lb.	1 0	1 3	2 0	2 9
3 lb.	5 lb.	1 3	1 6	2 6	3 6
5 lb.	8 lb.	1 6	2 0	3 6	5 0
8 lb.	11 lb.	1 9	2 9	5 0	7 3

Scale 4 applies also to parcels addressed to Papua, the Territory of New Guinea, and the following islands in the Pacific, viz., Bismarck Archipelago (New Britain, New Ireland, New Hanover, Admiralty Islands, etc.), Bougainville and Buka.

PLANTING TABLE FOR ORCHARDS, Etc.

SQUARE SYSTEM.—Showing the number of Plants required to plant an acre of land from 1 foot to 100 feet, plant from plant.

TRIANGULAR SYSTEM.—Divide the number required to the acre, Square Method as below by the decimal .866, or roughly one-sixth more. The result will be the number to the acre by this method.

Distance apart Feet	No. per Acre Number	Distance apart Feet	No. per Acre Number	Distance apart Feet	No. per Acre Number
100	4	22	90	8	680
90	5	21	98	7	889
80	7	20	100	6½	1,031
70	9	19	120	6	1,201
60	12	18	134	5½	1,440
50	17	17	150	5	1,742
40	27	16	169	4½	2,151
35	36	15	193	4	2,722
30	48	14	222	3½	3,556
28	55	13	257	3	4,840
26	64	12	302	2½	6,970
25	69	11	360	2	10,890
24	75	10	435	1½	19,360
23	82	9	537	1	43,560

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L. P. ROSEN & SON

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